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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Pages

ACTION IS URGED TO STOP HORRORS IN ASIA MINOR

Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist,
New York, Asks Mr. Hughes
to Move Against Turks

Regret at the failure of the governments of the world to take action to restrain the Turkish Nationalists in their warfare against the Christian minorities of Asia Minor is expressed in a letter by Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State in Washington. The letter to Mr. Hughes followed the adoption of a resolution by Tenth Church after the publication in The Christian Science Monitor of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons reporting the situation in the territory under control of the Ankara Government. The following letter has been received by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., from the clerk of Tenth Church in New York City:

New York City, July 11, 1922.
The Christian Science Board of Directors,
Boston 17, Mass.

Dear Friends:—
In accordance with a resolution passed at our quarterly business meeting, held last evening, I am sending you herewith copy of a letter sent to our Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, relative to the Asia Minor situation. With loving greetings, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. CECILE BIESENTHAL, Clerk.

Following is a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Hughes:

New York City, July 11, 1922.
Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.
Sir:—
We, the members of Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, in meeting assembled, desire to express to you our keen regret occasioned by the failure of the Christian Governments of the world, to take individual or concerted definite action to restrain the nefarious activities of the Turkish Nationalists in the atrocities which they are committing upon Christian and Turkish peoples, as reported by the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, Massachusetts. We have adopted unanimously a resolution to bring this matter to your attention and to call upon you to urge the Government of the United States of America to take or to participate in immediate steps whereby such atrocities may forever cease.

We, an organized group of active and concerned Christians, hereby assure you of our unwavering support in any action that you may indorse which will effect the stopping of horrors as have been and are continuing to be practiced in Asia Minor. Very truly yours,
TENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

TURKISH NATIONALIST CABINET RESIGNS

ANGORA, July 13 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalist Cabinet resigned yesterday as a result of the adoption by the Ankara Assembly of a new law providing that the nomination of the executive council shall be made by Parliament as a whole instead of by the Presidential National Assembly. The National Assembly has elected a new cabinet, in which Reuf Bey succeeds Fezi Pasha as Prime Minister. Four Ministers of the old Cabinet were re-elected. The Unionists, or the Extremist Party, won three seats in the new combination. The new law was designed to curtail the powers of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

AIRMAN REACHES BAGDAD
BAGDAD, July 14—Major W. T. Blake, the British airman, arrived here from Ziza, Palestine, yesterday afternoon on his attempted flight round the world.

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Editorials

Montenegro as a Country Is no Longer on the Map

By Special Cable

Paris, July 14.
MONTENEGRO no longer exists. From today it disappears officially from the map. No longer does it figure in the nomenclature of European States. For a long time the territory has been occupied by Serbian troops, and, in fact, it is not in right, Montenegro had been annexed. But now the Conference of Ambassadors has reached a decision. The commission charged with the delimitation of the frontiers of Albania has asked what inscription shall be placed on the posts planted on the borders of Albania and Montenegro. The ambassadors have replied that the title to be employed is the Kingdom of Serbs, Slovenes and Croats.

PRESS PRESENTS FRENCH ATTITUDE ON MORATORIUM

Requires Similar Treatment Accorded Germany—International Loan and Debt Cancellation

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 14.—Sir John Bradbury has left for London, where he will consult Mr. Lloyd George regarding the policy to be followed in respect of reparations. M. Dubois, French representative on the Commission, on his side is in close conference with Raymond Poincaré. It is realized that the Reparation Commission cannot in such a grave matter preserve its entire independence. What is now to be done depends largely on government policy. The reply sent to Germany is only provisional. It is little more than an acknowledgment of the request for a moratorium.

Financial Reform Needed
It points out that the payments by Germany are not the most important cause of the depreciation of the mark and it insists on the need for financial reform on the part of Germany. The balance of the payment due tomorrow is expected to be paid, and after the committee of guarantees returns from Berlin the commission will decide. It hopes to do so before Aug. 15. It is obvious that this is a note which is merely intended to postpone the problem and the danger is, that now there is some improvement in the rate of

JOINT MEETINGS CEASE AT HAGUE

Russians Informed Door Open
for New Proposals—Plenary Session Next Week

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, July 14.—At this morning's conference meeting, Baron Avezano, president of the credits committee, stated that Russia still had an opportunity to offer new proposals and Maxim Litvinoff said he had nothing new to offer. This statement practically concluded this morning's business but Hilton Young emphasized the fact that the door was still open for any new Russian proposals as long as the conference had not held its last plenary session.

THE HAGUE, July 14 (By The Associated Press)—No further joint meetings with the Russians will be held by the conference on Russian affairs here unless the Soviet representatives make known a desire to submit new proposals. It was decided this afternoon. The non-Russian representatives will continue their meetings and they plan to hold a plenary session to adjourn the Conference, probably next Wednesday.

Russia Charged With Putting Cart Before the Horse

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14.—The news from The Hague indicates that the non-Russian delegates are determined to preserve a firm and what is still more important a united front toward the Russians. The action of the private property committee in breaking off discussions, owing to the attitude of the Bolsheviks, has been approved by the other committees, and by this afternoon it is probable that the decision of the other two committees, the debts and credits committees to follow suit, will have been communicated to the world.

This, however, does not mean that the conference is definitely at an end, as has been almost universally assumed. In Dutch official circles, it is believed that the discussions may still continue, and in this connection it is significant that Maxim Litvinoff is reported to have gone to Berlin to confer with Georgi Tchitcherine. After all the real point at issue is whether the Russians should put the cart before the horse, or in the proper place. The Russians want to know how much the western powers are prepared to give as credits, before disclosing how much nationalized property they are going to restore to the rightful owners. The western powers want to know the extent of the restitution before promising any credits. The difference while not involving any communistic doctrine does heavily involve Bolshevik prestige. What will they do? Will they decide to harass

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Adolfo de la Huerta
Mexico's Finance Minister, Who Is Confident President Obregon Will Approve Negotiations With International Bankers' Committee

FREEDOM DECLARED REALITY UNDER MEXICO'S NEW REGIME

Mr. de la Huerta Says People Regard Rights to Resources as Fundamental to Existence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13.—President Alvaro Obregon is the outstanding leader of Mexico, but behind him stand two members of his Administration, who all but rival him in popularity in Mexican national life. One of these men is the executive chief of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior, Plutarco Elias Calles, and the other is Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, who has passed the last five weeks in New York City negotiating with American and European bankers and business men concerned in Mexico, understandings which the Mexican press calls "the financial charter of the new Mexico." Mr. de la Huerta disclaims the achievement of anything highly extraordinary in his mission to America. He was sent to hear proposals and to consult, the last word resting, of course, with President Obregon himself. But he has been an intelligent and resourceful conferee. His administrative experience acquired as Governor of his native state, Sonora, then as provisional president and finally as one of his country's most widely respected secretaries, both at home and abroad, has stood him in excellent stead.

Education for Farmers
"On the first point, President Obregon has just issued new regulations

Mr. de la Huerta is leaving New



United States Delegates to Congress of Americanists

They Will Leave Soon for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Where Twentieth International Assemblage Will Be Held
Left to Right, Seated—Dr. P. H. Goldsmith, Director of the American Association for International Conciliation; Col. D. C. Collier, American Commissioner to Brazilian Centennial

Rear Row—Walter Hough, Smithsonian Institution; Alex Hrdlika, Curator, Smithsonian Institution; Prof. Mitchell Carroll, of George Washington University; and Gilbert Grosvenor, Director, National Geographic Society

OTHER RAIL CRAFTS ORDERED TO JOIN STRIKING SHOPMEN

Stationary Engine Workers Next to Walk Out—Maintenance of Way Employees Restive

CHICAGO, July 14 (By The Associated Press)—A strike call to the 3000 stationary firemen, engineers and others employed on railroads throughout the United States, has been issued. Timothy Healy, international president of the organization announced today.

The strike is effective next Monday, July 17, at 8 a. m. The call was made in compliance with the recent referendum, which favored a walkout. Mr. Healy said. The text of the message to all locals of the organization follows:

In compliance with your strike vote, which is 88.6 per cent favoring a walkout, sanction is hereby granted to each and every member of our brotherhood on all railroads, steam plants, round-houses and terminals throughout the United States to suspend work at 8 a. m. Monday, July 17, 1922.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HEALY, International President.

Stationary firemen and others on several roads already had joined in a sympathetic walkout with the Railway Shop Crafts.

"We are into the fight and we intend to win," Mr. Healy said.

Homes Being Picketed

A deputy sheriff today shot and seriously wounded one of a crowd of men attempting to prevent workers from entering the Burnside shops of the Illinois Central. Police reserves answered a riot call but the leaders left by automobile before the police arrived. It is reported that the homes of workers are being picketed rather than the shops.

Strike threats by maintenance of way employees, overshadowed the last 10 days by the shopmen's strike, broke out again today, bringing the rail strike to a new crisis as it neared the end of its second week.

Fresh outbreaks of violence, notably in Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri; President Harding's determined steps to keep the mails moving, and informal negotiations for a settlement of the shopmen's strike on 17 roads in the northwest were among other important developments of the last 24 hours.

E. F. Grable, president of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, left this morning for Washington, where, it is said, he will go into conference with President Harding, concerning the threatened walkout of the men in his union.

Pressure by many of his general chairmen upon Mr. Grable pushed the common labor problem to the front again. Mr. Grable's action in withholding strike orders after maintenance of way employees voted to join the walkout, did not please many of the organization's general chairmen, who passed on to their chief the persistent demands of the rank and file for concerted action.

Mr. Grable arrived in Chicago while threats to disregard his refusal to join the walkout came from within his organization. The general chairmen, he asserted, had no authority to call a strike, and he indicated an intention to remain firm in his refusal to sanction a strike.

Holds Men With Difficulty

The maintenance men's chief declared that no especial significance

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DRY LAW RECORDS IN SENATE TO PLAY BIG PART IN ELECTIONS

While Members of Congress Take Vacations
Liquor Forces Multiply Activities Looking
Toward Election of Wet Candidates

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN TARGETS FOR THREATS OF DEFEAT AT POLLS

Organizations Sending Out Circulars Frankly Avowing
Ultimate Aim of Breaking Down Prohibition Is
to Be Accomplished by Gradual Steps

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Unlike the members of the House of Representatives, the brewers, distillers, and wine makers are not taking a vacation. On the contrary, they are a little more active than ever before. Not only more active, but better organized and more determined upon a course of action. They are going in to undo all that has been done in the interest of prohibition, and they are to be more feared than when they opposed legislation, because now they are taking the offensive.

They are preparing to meet each returning congressman when he crosses the line into his own district, where they will tell him that if he does not pledge himself to them in advance they will defeat him at the polls in the regular election in November. They are going to try to hold all they have and to get more if possible.

Systematic Plan of Campaign

To this end they are organizing throughout the country. There already are fully 40 organizations of more or less general scope of whose existence there is positive knowledge and doubtless there are many others which are working more quietly. All of them seek to reach some element which can aid in nullifying existing legislation.

Many of these groups have branches and some of them are of nationwide scope with subsidiary bodies in the smallest congressional districts. Most of these associations are well supplied with funds. Their books are not open to the public, but some of them make a frank appeal for contributions to those whose liberality has been manifested in bygone years by donations made across the bar. Doubtless, however, makers and dispensers are the main source of supply.

More or less "wet" literature is being distributed, but the main appeal is through personal letters and petitions which the unwary are signing without realizing what they are doing. The main argument for general consumption is that prohibition is a denial of personal rights. The ultimate aim is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but there is no hope of accomplishing this result by any sudden onslaught.

Process of Attrition

No constitutional provision ever has been repealed, and the movers are canny enough to appreciate the futility of a direct effort to that end. They would go at it by degrees, taking one step at a time. First they would legalize beer and light wines, and that is the present purpose.

That change accomplished, they would repeal the Volstead Act. The rest would be easy. The amendment would be moribund and repeal would come as a matter of course.

This outline is not imaginative. It is the revealed method of the existing organizations. The facts are made known over and again in their literature. They make no secret of their purpose. Not only do they say what they want, but they let it be known that they expect to get it, and they assert that if they fail in the approaching election they will go in for success stronger than ever in 1924.

They are going after every individual candidate, and no lines are to be drawn on account of sex or political complexion. Women as well as men, Republicans as well as Democrats will be appealed to and threatened.

There will be an effort to put up wets in place of members of congress who have committed themselves to prohibition by their votes, and where this change cannot be wrought, and where recorded "drys" win, these nominees will be appealed to and every possible influence brought to bear to cause them to change their allegiance.

Guide for Dry Voters

In view of the determination of this new party of greed and self-indulgence it becomes important for the friends of prohibition to know what they are doing, and to this end The Christian Science Monitor is preparing a guide, this consisting of an outline of the prohibition records of the various senators and congressmen who will stand for re-election this fall. There have been various votes on different phases of the question on which most of them have committed themselves, and this

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OTHER RAIL CRAFTS ORDERED TO JOIN STRIKING SHOPMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

was attached to his midnight conference last night with E. M. Jewell, the shopmen's strike leader. Mr. Grable stopped in Chicago on his return from Kansas City after conferences with his chairmen there, and asserted that he had no further grievances at present to take before the United States Railroad Labor Board, mediation by whose chairman, Ben W. Hooper and W. L. McMenimen, one of the three Labor members, prevented the threatened July 1 walkout by maintenance men.

Mr. Grable admitted that he was with difficulty holding his men in line. Many maintenance employees, who reluctantly remained at work when the shopmen's walkout occurred, July 1, since have joined the strike.

The new crisis caused by threats from the maintenance men arrived as peace moves to end the shopmen's strike had apparently slowed up materially except for conferences at St. Paul, which gave the only hopeful air to the situation.

The initial St. Paul conferences between P. A. Henning, chairman of the Federated Shop Crafts of the northwestern district, and rail officials brought no definite results, but both sides admitted that negotiations had advanced to a stage that gave promise of a settlement of the strike on the 17 roads of the northwestern group.

Mr. Henning went so far as to assert that he believed it was entirely possible to settle the strike on a national basis within 48 hours. Before entering the St. Paul negotiations, Mr. Henning conferred with Mr. Jewell, who had asserted that it was upon a national basis only, and through direct negotiations with the roads that the shopmen's strike would be ended.

Disturbances Continue

Mr. Hooper of the Labor Board, who announced formulation of new plans for ending the strike, was closely watched for his next move for peace. Meanwhile disturbances in connection with the strike continued.

State troops guarded every approach to the properties of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Poplar Bluff, Mo., today. The city was quiet and reports that a mob of several hundred striking shopmen and sympathizers from Hoxie, Ark., was marching on the town to prevent the operation of trains were said to be unfounded after investigation.

It was learned from a reliable source that the railroad had brought in strike breakers and planned to resume work today at the shops which have been closed, as a result of the strike.

Two hundred and fifty State troops mobilized at Sedalia, Mo., for a week, were under sealed orders to entrain for service early today, presumably in connection with the railroad strike.

Destination of the militiamen could not be learned, but it was said they probably would be sent to Poplar Bluff to re-enforce the four companies from St. Louis already there.

In Texas, which became a focus of interest when Pat M. Neff, the Governor, expressed reluctance to call in state troops to protect Government property at the Denison, Tex., terminal of the Katy lines, use of federal troops was indicated should force become necessary.

Said No Troops Needed

Minor officials at Denison were in touch with the Governor, the state executive announced, adding he was given to understand from those on the ground no violence was imminent.

United States District Judge Bryan reviewed the situation, stating there was no need of state or federal troops.

Troops of the second division at Camp Travis, San Antonio, meanwhile were being held in readiness for any emergency, following orders to Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, eighth corps area, from the War Department.

The orders came from the War Department as a consequence of the Katy appeal, General Hines said.

At Muskogee, Okla., a deputy United States marshal was beaten and kidnapped by a band of 20 men in automobiles.

A worker in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad shops at Muskogee was assaulted, and the roundhouse crew joined the strike.

Two men were beaten at East St. Louis and a mob attacked the Western Pacific roundhouse at Oroville, Cal. At Gary, Ind., a crowd of strikers stormed a street car in search of strikebreakers.

John H. Wood, United States marshal for the northern district of Mississippi, ordered a force of deputies to Amory, Miss., to take charge of the situation in the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad shops. Deputy marshals also were sent from Springfield, Ill., to Roadhouse, division point on the Chicago & Alton.

A federal injunction was granted to the Southern Pacific at San Francisco and restraining orders were issued to the Frisco system at Ft. Smith, Ark., and to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western at East St. Louis.

Further Strike Votes

Federal Judge Holmes at Hattiesburg, Miss., denied a petition for injunction filed by the Mississippi Central on the grounds that the petition should be taken to the State courts, because the matters complained of were local.

Strike orders went out to clerks on the Chesapeake & Ohio, according to reports from Richmond, Va., while clerks, station employees, and freight

handlers on the Big Four began a strike vote.

Word from Portsmouth, O., announced that maintenance of way employees on the Norfolk & Western joined the strike and 150 employees of the New York Central shops at Cleveland were persuaded to quit.

Minor clashes between pickets and railroad employees occurred at Memphis and T. J. Evans, Illinois Central yardmaster, was attacked and beaten on his way to work.

One hundred and three striking shopmen, including many craft leaders, were summoned to appear in Federal court July 17 in connection with injunctions granted the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Pacific Railroads.

At Hamlet, N. C., Mayor Austin asked officials of the Seaboard Air Line to withdraw strike breakers, "in order to protect lives and property." Ten departments of the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kansas, operated with full forces according to company officials and W. D. Deveny, the superintendent, declared that at the rate applications for jobs were coming in all departments would be in full swing in a few days.

Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, in a letter to F. W. Rausch, chairman of the publicity committee of the striking shopmen at Topeka, declared that the difference between picketing by railroad strikers and the offering of jobs to men by the railroads is mainly the difference between breaking the law and keeping the law.

400,000 Men Involved

New elements in the railway strike situation developed today in Cincinnati, with reports at inter-rail headquarters of the railway clerks, station employees and freight handlers indicated that a strike vote was being taken by approximately 400,000 men of this service on the Big Four railroad system, and the statement of T. C. Carroll, president of the General Chairmen's Association of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood on leaving for Louisville, that he carried requests from a majority of the General Chairmen of the Brotherhood that he call a meeting of the General Chairmen's Association at which plans could be perfected to call a strike of 400,000 maintenance of way workers.

Dispatching of special deputies for the protection of the mails to various strike centers of New Jersey today had a cheering effect on those responsible for this end of the railroad service. It was reported other centers in the New York Metropolitan District expected to ask for deputies.

Reports that strike votes were being taken by clerks of the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio inspired the statement by union men that the clerks will probably force the issue of several other lines unless they get conditions on a par with those obtained on the New York Central yesterday.

President and Cabinet Devote Entire Session To Strike Consideration

WASHINGTON, July 14—President Harding and his advisers again today devoted a Cabinet session to the rail and coal strikes.

Several of the Cabinet officials arrived at the White House for the session bearing reports on the two industrial disturbances. Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, had several reports on the mail situation as affected by the rail strike, Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, said he had about a hundred telegrams, the nature of which he would not disclose.

Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, had ready for presentation the latest information on the Government's proposal for arbitration of the coal strike, and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was prepared to discuss possible action to maintain interstate commerce and transportation of the mails in accordance with the President's recent warning proclamation.

Deplores Use of Troops Secretary Weeks said he had received no advices from C. E. Schaaf, receiver for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, who was advised late yesterday by the Government to make another request of Pat M. Neff, Governor of Texas, for protection by state troops on the carrier's property, now in the hands of a receiver appointed by a federal court. The expectation at the War Department, however, was that some report would be received later today.

J. P. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the members of which organization represent one of the six crafts of railway workers on strike, said upon his arrival in Washington today from Chicago, that calling on federal troops to cope with the railroad strike situation would hurt rather than aid the Government in its efforts to deal with the situation.

Many union workers throughout the country, he said, would leave their posts with the rail systems, if forced to work under military protection.

Mr. Harding Optimistic Mr. Noonan charged that some of the railroads were annulling mail trains purposely in an effort to force the Government's hand and were refusing to meet striking workers in an effort to force the men into conference with government officials.

This is being done, he said, to keep up the appearance that the striking shopmen are in revolt against the Government and not the railroads.

President Harding was described by White House callers as quite hopeful over the rail strike situation and confident that Benjamin W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board would be able soon to work out a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

Stationary Engine Workers Strike in New York District

NEW YORK, July 14—Nearly all the members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Engine, Firemen and Oilers in the New York district have walked out in sympathy with the striking shop Crafts, without waiting for the official sanction of Timothy Healy, issued at Chicago today. It was declared by John Smith, financial secretary of local No. 56.

Commercial airplanes in aviation centres throughout the United States today were ordered held in readiness, after Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, had accepted by telegraph an offer of aid in maintaining mail service made by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

"Grand, fine. More evidence, if any were needed, that the One Big Union we hear about is the United States and its emblem is the Stars and Stripes," was the Postmaster General's reply accepting the offer.

Shopmen Enthusiastic

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14—Enthusiasm on the part of striking shopmen throughout Connecticut was reported by John C. Ready, chairman of the system federation, at crafts' meeting today. Mr. Ready has just completed a tour of the State. He also said that reports which he had received from all parts of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad indicated quiet conditions.

Mr. Ready added that the shopmen were keenly interested in the possible action of the maintenance of way men. He also was interested in the order of Timothy Healy calling out stationary firemen, engineers and others, which he said, would mean a supporting movement to the shopmen.

Shots Fired at Door

CONCORD, N. H., July 14 (Special)—The first outbreak in connection with the railway shopmen's strike in this city occurred last night, when two shots were fired by unknown persons at the door of a building near the Boston & Maine roundhouse, which was occupied by employees hired by the railroad since the walkout, and said to be working in the shops here.

One of the shots lodged in the door, while the other pierced the wall. Picket told the police they saw no one in the vicinity and were as mystified as were the officials as to the source of the bullets.

Kansas Rail Workers Warned

TOPEKA, Kan., July 14—Warning that union officials who transmit or post strike notices to the proposed strike of railway stationary engineers, firemen and others will be prosecuted under the Industrial Court Act, was announced today by H. J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, upon being advised that the strike call for next Monday morning had been issued by the union president in Chicago.

PRESS PRESENTS FRENCH ATTITUDE ON MORATORIUM

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exchange, that everybody will again slumber until the next crisis.

The French policy shapes itself on lines indicated by The Christian Science Monitor, representative. Put crudely as indeed it is in such a paper as the 'Temps', the French position is as follows: France, realizing the British desire for a moratorium for Germany, and also aware of the injustice of the treatment extended to her is inclined to say, "I will oppose a moratorium unless you cancel in some degree my debts to you. You cannot let off Germany without letting me off. Moreover unless by credit operations, I can obtain money urgently needed for the devastated regions, I will oppose a moratorium."

This policy is by no means unfair. It urges that a moratorium for Germany should only be part of a larger scheme which will include an international loan and the cancellation of debts as between friends as well as between enemies. Temps says that if England makes no declaration to this effect, France should recover her independence and "upset the apple cart." This is remarkable frankness, but it expresses what is an obvious truth. M. Poincaré has the game in his hands. He is master of the situation. While he realizes the need for certain treatment of Germany he feels it unfair that France should make all the sacrifices. Therefore exactly in proportion to the British desire for a moratorium so is the strength of M. Poincaré. He can demand conditions and those conditions demand justice for France as well as mercy for Germany.

OPENING OF MILLS REPORTS ARE DENIED

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 14 (Special)—Flat denial of reports that the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company's mills in this city would be thrown wide open for work in all departments next Monday was issued here last night by W. Parker Straw, agent for the corporation. "These reports are without basis," Mr. Straw added.

Treasurer Dumaine of the Ameskeag Company, queried in Boston as to the truth of the statements that the mills would open, failed to reply one way or another.

In preparation for the expected opening, union leaders in the city held a series of meetings to exhort the strikers not to return to work, and to keep away from the vicinity of the mills. Further meetings were projected, despite the official denial, and President Thomas McMahon and Secretary-Treasurer Sara Conboy of the United Textile Workers of America have been invited to appear at meetings to be held Saturday. Although these two are enjoined by a Superior Court order from speaking at outdoor meetings, they are permitted to speak indoors, and the sessions Saturday will therefore be held in halls secured for the purpose.

Wage Reduction Announced

LOWELL, MASS., July 14—The Massachusetts Cotton Mills announced yesterday that a 20 per cent wage reduction would be effective next Monday. The mills normally employ 2000 operatives, about 1600 of whom have been working recently.

H. G. WELLS LABOR CANDIDATE

LONDON, July 14—H. G. Wells, who has frequently been asked to stand for Parliament, told an interviewer today that he had decided to accept an invitation to become the Labor candidate for London University.

JOINT MEETINGS CEASE AT HAGUE

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the cart in the usual fashion, or put themselves in it? We will probably know next Tuesday.

Administration Official Analyzes Europe's Problems

WASHINGTON, July 14—The breaking up of The Hague Conference, is laid to the failure of the Russian delegates to agree with the representatives of other European countries.

Technically, according to a high official in the Administration, this is true, but the discussion of the Russian situation in both the Genoa and Hague Conferences has been academic, and, as a matter of fact, it is not the problem of outstanding importance in the world today. Russia already disorganized and demoralized, may be left to one side for the present, because of more important problems. By Europe, The Christian Science Monitor's informant means, primarily, Germany and France. Of course that effects all of Europe and to a less degree the United States and all of the world.

At the opening session of the Disarmament Conference, the Earl of Balfour (then Arthur Balfour) remarked that he sometimes sought that the problems of peace were greater than those of war. Today he feels that being unduly shared. Apparently, there is an impassé in Europe. That is because the nations mostly responsible have made it so. Germany continues to print paper and call it money, although it has little additional value over ordinary paper. Her government is responsible for the present inflation. Her leaders have been willing to go to any length in the attempt to prove that they could not pay the assessed reparations, and have hoped that by reducing their cost of production, they could undersell other nations and gain an advantage in the world's markets, at the same time hoping that something would develop which would get them out of the hole they were in. Nothing has turned up to work this magic. It still remains for the Germans to give proof that they are ready to reform their finances and pay their obligations. Germany's plight is now desperate. She cannot go much further along the same road.

Moratorium Only Defers Issue

In the opinion of this informant, the Reparations Commission could not solve the problem, even if the United States was represented upon it; a moratorium would only defer the time when Germany would still have to work it for herself on an honest economic and financial basis. The spectre of impending bankruptcy for Germany has a peculiar aspect since the world would, for the first time, have to deal with an acknowledged bankrupt nation. In the case of an individual there are two phases of bankruptcy—the legal one followed by the cessation of production. In the case of a nation there is no law covering the action and the stopping of production is unthinkable, although it would inevitably be lessened.

The effect of a crash in Germany would be most immediate and disastrous upon her neighbor, France. Why is this not recognized by France? It is not recognized because France is suffering from being a pacifist. More votes can be obtained by appealing to hysteria based on them than to the sound reason of the French people, but just as Germany will have to wake up and solve her own problem, so will France. France has tried to force working nations to give her a military guarantee for 30 years and she thinks that if she keeps on refusing to meet all sane and effective proposals now, she will force other nations to range themselves by her side.

Working Out Their Salvation

If France and Germany had given evidence of their sober, honest intention to work out their salvation along lines other than those prompted by hate, they could have had outside help in working through. The international bankers who met in Paris were willing to go a long way in supporting a slow but sound recovery, but they saw the uselessness of it, the temper of the people being such as it was. Not only will France be terribly shaken by any catastrophe in Germany but Italy, the slowly reviving Balkan States and Scandinavia will share in the disaster. Great Britain is awake to the effect that it will have on her.

"Why is this situation so acute just at this time?" It was asked. "People in general do not understand that economic crises are slow in developing, but none the less sure, as some of us have seen. It is inevitable unless those most closely concerned awake to the danger and themselves averted it."

It is not believed by the informant of The Christian Science Monitor representative that the United States could do anything to effect a permanent solution, even if it were willing. It is not to be met by outside help, but the reform and the salvation must come from within, from a realization of duties to be performed, as well as of help to be asked for. Panacea and makeshifts are useless.

All of this, it will be seen, is something with which Russia has little to do. A commission will probably be appointed to carry on a Russian investigation after the delegates depart from The Hague, but western Europe has to deal not with a theory but with a condition. "To recognize a situation is the beginning of international wisdom," a member of the Cabinet said yesterday.

Maxim Litvinoff's Views

THE HAGUE, July 14—Commenting upon the status of the conference, Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Russian delegation, said: "I do not wish to say that we would have reached an agreement if we had continued a few weeks longer, but we should not have packed up and broken off negotiations without further attempts."

MR. HUGHES STATES STAND ON LEAGUE

Reply to Hamilton Holt Denies Blocking Work of International Justice

WASHINGTON, July 14—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, replying today to a letter recently addressed to him by Hamilton Holt, president of the Woodrow Wilson Democracy of New York, said he could see no prospect for any treaty or convention by which the United States Government should share in the maintenance of the permanent court of international justice until some provision is made by which, without membership in the League of Nations, the American Government would be able to have an appropriate voice in the election of the court's judges.

Answers Points in Detail

The Secretary of State replied in detail to Mr. Holt's letter, which brought up a number of points with respect to relations of the United States and the League of Nations. Declaring that "there has been much fruitless talk about answering communications from the league," Mr. Hughes said that "it may be pointed out that a large number of these are of a purely formal nature for the purpose of giving information," and that he had "endeavored to deal with all communications courteously and appropriately and reports to the contrary are evidently based on inadequate information."

The United States has had appropriate representation at health conferences, the Secretary added, denying Mr. Holt's assertion he had "blocked the moving of the world health-center from Paris to Geneva where it was to be put under the jurisdiction of the League."

Correction as to Judges

The Secretary likewise told Mr. Holt he was in error in saying that the State Department had "prevented the American Hague judges from sending in nominations for the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League," adding that the American Hague judges had acted in accordance with their own views of propriety.

Mr. Hughes further said he could not agree with Mr. Holt's statement that the results of the recent Arms Conference could have been accomplished sooner and better had the United States been a member of the League of Nations, and added:

"My own view is that the important results of the conference were made possible because it was a limited conference, held in Washington, by the nations immediately concerned and not associated with other enterprises."

Denial also was made by the secretary that the United States abandoned the allies in making a separate treaty of peace with Germany.

MEXICO DESIRES COLORADO WATERS

Commission Appointed to Study Riparian Rights

HERMOSILLA, Sonora, Mex., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—There are indications that the Mexican Government proposes to be considered in the distribution of the waters of the Colorado River under plans to be placed before the American Congress by a commission headed by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

From the City of Mexico has come a copy of an executive edict creating "La Junta de Aguas Internacionales." (The Commission of International Waters) This commission will make a study of the claims of the American Government and the several states, on the flows of the Rio Colorado and Rio Grande Bravo del Norte, with the especial object of ascertaining the rights to such flows, possessed by Mexico, under the laws of nations.

The commission includes the Mexican irrigation engineers in charge of the upper and lower Rio Grande districts, the engineer in charge of the lower California district, and the secretary of the Mexican section of the International Boundary Commission.

LABOR SURVEY WILL BE MADE IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—Paul Scharrenberg, personal representative of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has come to Honolulu to make a first-hand investigation of labor conditions and supply on Hawaiian sugar plantations and to check up on statements made by the Hawaiian Emergency Labor Commission, now appearing before Congressional committees at Washington, in support of a resolution designed to relieve a labor shortage throughout the islands, in so far as the plantations are concerned.

He expects to remain in the islands about a month. Mr. Scharrenberg is treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, a member of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, and member of the City Planning Commission of San Francisco.

CEMENT UNION MEN INDICTED

NEW YORK, July 14—Thirty-seven members and officials of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association, Local No. 60, were indicted by a Supreme Court grand jury today for conspiracy and attempted restraint of trade.

TWO INDICTED AS BUCKETERS

NEW YORK, July 14—Thirteen indictments charging Edward M. Fuller and William F. McGee, partners in the bankrupt brokerage firm of E. M. Fuller & Company, with bucketing customers' orders, were returned by a Supreme Court grand jury today.

WESTERN PACIFIC ORDERS CARS

Western Pacific has placed orders with American Car & Foundry for 2000 refrigerator cars, at an aggregate price of about \$5,400,000. The purchase will probably be financed through the sale of bonds under the first mortgage of 1916, as Western Pacific has no equipment liens on any of its existing property.

PYTHIANS BREAK SUMMER CAMP

Knights of Khorassan Initiate Fifty Candidates

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 14 (Special)—The biennial encampment of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, which opened here last Sunday, was officially closed at noon today when the retreat was sounded in front of the general headquarters tent. Many of the knights had left last night, and a general exodus is taking place today, while a number of companies from nearby towns will stay over till tomorrow night.

The prize-winning companies in the competitive drills were announced last night. In Class A, Akron, Ohio, company won the first prize of \$100. Apollo Company, Albion, Mich., won the \$800 second prize, and Vigo Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and Terre Haute Company No. 3 won lesser prizes. In Class B the first prize of \$500 was won by Canonsburg Company. The second prize of \$500 was won by Piedmont, W. Va. Company, and Jaxsonville, O., and Pontiac, Mich., companies won lesser prizes.

A class of 50 candidates was initiated into the dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan, or "Dokkies," as they are known, in Motor Square Garden, East Liberty, last night. The ceremonies were in charge of Laab Temple of McKeesport, and El Hest Temple of Butler and under the auspices of the new Shiek Temple of Pittsburgh. The high officers of the order witnessed the ceremonies.

It was stated at the headquarters of General Loomis today that the encampment was one of the most successful ever held by the Pythians. All hats are off to the people of Pittsburgh for their wonderful treatment of our members this week.

RED ARMY DEFEATS TURKISH COMMUNIST

MOSCOW, July 14—(By The Associated Press)—The campaign against the Soviet régime in Bokhara, Turkistan and Khiva, headed by Enver Pasha, Turkish Communist, is ending in disaster, according to the newspaper Pravda.

The Bokhara Red Army, assisted by the Russians, defeated Enver Pasha's detachments near Blum, and on July 2 the pick of his forces, led by him, were defeated near Karatagh, losing more than 200 killed. Following this disaster Enver Pasha is declared to have fled into the mountains, with the remainder of his army.

BASTILLE DAY OBSERVED

NEW YORK, July 14—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is being celebrated today by the French colony and the United French Societies. A reception for General Taufflieb will be held at the Army and Navy Club at 5 o'clock. In the evening the French colony will have a concert and ball in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The United French Societies will also have a ball in the evening.

BRIGHT QUEBEC 'HAY FORECAST

QUEBEC, July 30 (Special Correspondence)—"Never before have I seen the Province of Quebec going through such a period of ideal conditions for crops as those which have reigned for the past two months," said J. J. Caron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture. "The hay crop, the basis of the dairying prosperity of the Province, is assured, meaning that the farmers will have at their disposal a crop valued at \$75,000,000."

AMERICAN BARGES FIRED ON

CANTON, July 14 (By The Associated Press)—Two Standard Oil barges firing the American flag were fired on by troops of Yip Kue, the opponent of the Sun Yat Sen, the deposed president of the South China Republic. About a hundred shots were fired, but the barges were not damaged.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, supported by appropriations from the several states, will continue to function. The new organization will enable the commercial interests to help finance the campaign to accomplish construction of the project.

TRUTH

In Daily Journalism

Expressions of appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor are being received constantly, thereby attesting that this daily newspaper is read with interest in many quarters.

Thus, the general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes from Washington, D. C.:

"I get The Christian Science Monitor daily and read it regularly."

An artist in Philadelphia says this: "I hear on every hand from artists expressions of interest and highest respect for the art page of the Monitor."

A manufacturer sends this message from Elmira, N. Y.:

"I appreciate your articles very much and I wish to say that my attention has been called several times to your attitude in regard to law enforcement and prohibition, which I have appreciated very much indeed."

A sculptor in Glendale, Mass., writes: "I need not say that the articles are very interesting to me."

A reader in Keshena, Wis., sends this appreciation:

"I favor a clean press barred of sensational journalism, and the Monitor is the only daily I know which fills these requirements."

One reason why the Monitor is thus so widely appreciated is that it stands for the ideal of truth in daily journalism.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AMERICAN SCHOLAR PRAISES RULE OF BRITISH IN INDIA

Prof. Van Tyne Preparing Book After Intimate Contact
With Native Princes, Agitators and English Officials

Following a trip to India, taken because the opportunity to study that country's political situation at close range was offered, Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, is in Boston using Harvard University's collection of books on Indian politics as a reference while writing a book on this subject based on his recent investigations.

Professor Van Tyne sat with the mighty of India in every sense of the word. He was the guest of the British officials and had free access to all the British governmental departments; he sat with the native princes both as their personal guest and as an onlooker when they exercised their powers as officials, he was sought after, and came into intimate contact with the agitators and reactionaries, and he was allowed to talk alone with political prisoners. Of these experiences Professor Van Tyne talks quite frankly. "I went to India with the understanding that every door was to be opened to me, and that when I had measured the situation I was to be allowed to say just what I thought, and it was meant that I should do so," he said.

British rule of India he believes to be absolutely essential for the present. He said:

Were the English to withdraw from India it would be no surprise if a condition even more chaotic than that at present existing in Russia developed. Many factors combine to make this case. Among them are the fact that India's enormous population is made up of many bitterly antagonistic factions, the warlike nature and desire for added power of many of the Indian people, and the existence of caste, which is the basis of the Hindu religion, and would be a barrier to any form of democratic government. Even in the Legislative Assembly the Indian members do not clash with the representatives of the British Government as they do amongst themselves. There is no real unity even there.

Indians Hope For Title

Professor van Tyne described a heated argument he had precipitated at a meeting of agitators, saying:

It was generally most difficult for me to hear the agitators in open debate. They always were after me to have me

hear their side of the question, but they wanted me to question them, and I wanted to hear them debate among themselves. I well remember one time when I managed to make them forget me for half an hour and debate as though I were not present. They had told me that when an Indian became a minister the English bought him body and soul by conferring titles upon him and showing him special favors. I suggested that they could have the Council pass a resolution which would forbid any Indian from accepting titles from the English. And then they informed me that such a resolution would not pass because so many Indians hoped for titles. Then, for half an hour they debated the matter with all its pros and cons, but they seemed to arrive nowhere.

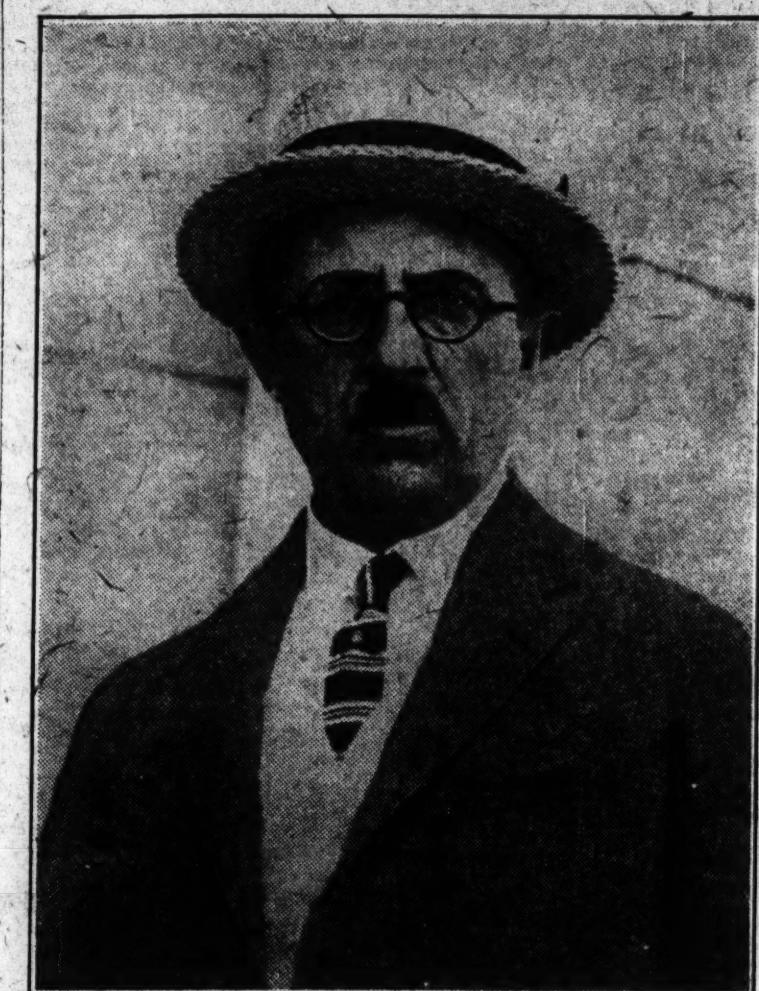
The question of caste is passed over lightly by the agitators, who claim it to be a thing of the past, Professor Van Tyne said.

These agitators point to the fact that the Indian will now eat food prepared by one of a lower caste, and drink water drawn and carried by one of a lower caste, where formerly no Indian would do this, he said. But they neglect to note the fact that really the railroad largely is responsible for this, and that the Indian has not actually lowered the barriers of caste in the least. Now that the Indian travels as he never did before, he cannot always be sure that his food and drink has been prepared by one of his own caste. So, in order that he may be able to eat and drink, he has made arbitrary rulings to cover these cases. There is a certain sort of biscuit which he may now eat regardless of who prepared it, and he is not water so he may shake his thirst with it, no matter who may have carried it to him. But caste still exists, and in its most important function, that of regulating marriage, it is even more rigid than formerly.

Praises British Rule

Professor van Tyne said that in trying to discover the real underlying reason for the agitators' hate of the British he found that in individual cases it was often brought about through some personal matter. An English official had slighted or in-

sulted an Indian, and the insult ranked till it became a burning hate against the British Government. Perhaps it was only that an Englishman's servant had kept an Indian's servant waiting, or had forced a tip from him, that had started the hate of the English. This was not always the case, but the personal element was likely to show strongly, he said. He also stated that there was little doubt but that there were occasions when the English officials had made mistakes of this sort in dealing the Indians, and that the officials had much trouble with their servants who, feeling their masters' importance, would keep in-



José M. Galvéz, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.

Chilean Educator, Who Has Spent Year as Exchange Professor at University of California, and Now Is on World Tour of English-Speaking Nations

occasionally that they have seen themselves as mirrored by visitors from their sister republics in South America.

Whether the inherited Latin tradition of courtesy has made silence seem the kinder part, or whether the tourists from under the equator have felt that the usual superficial summary might well be left unsaid, they have, in any case, been discreetly reticent. It is something of an event, therefore, when a representative of the best culture of South America is willing to speak of conditions as he finds them in North America.

PARIS CELEBRATES JULY FOURTEENTH

Fireworks and Military Review
to Mark Nation's Fête Day

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 14—Today "Quatorze Juillet" is a great national fête day in France. The banks, stores, streets and other services will stop, and there will be a review of troops at Longchamps. Alexander Millerand, President of the Republic, will present batons to the new Marshals, Marie Emile Fayolle and Franchet D'Espèrey. Army airplanes will sweep over the review ground, taking part in the maneuvers.

Stands are set up at every street corner, and citizens are encouraged to dance in the open air. There will be a great display of fireworks from a dozen points in the city, and bonfires will blaze from several squares.

PARIS, July 14 (By The Associated Press)—Considerable excitement was caused during the return of the presidential cortege from the military review at Longchamps when a man named Gustave Bouvet fired twice at the carriage of Armand Naudin, police prefect of Paris, which was preceding the carriage of President Millerand. The man, who is about 20 years old, was arrested.

SWISS DEMAND VOTE ON TREATY

Abolition of Savoyard Zones
Opposed by 60,000 Citizens

By Special Cable

ZURICH, July 14—In 1921 there was inaugurated a new amendment to the Swiss federal constitution providing that treaties with foreign states concluded for an indefinite time, or for more than 15 years should be presented to the people for their acceptance or refusal, if 30,000 citizens demand it.

For the first time this article will be applied to the French-Swiss Treaty concerning the abolition of the two Savoyard zones near Geneva. The inhabitants of these zones according to the treaties of 1815 and 1816 have had the exportations and importations to and from Switzerland free of custom duties. Nearly 60,000 citizens having now demanded a referendum in regard to the new treaty, popular voting will take place.

Opponents to the treaty which was negotiated on the basis of article 435 of the Versailles Treaty declare that under the new régime, Geneva would be practically cut off from its economic hinterland, and that the Federal Council's abandonment of the old Swiss rights was an unnecessary submission to the will of victorious France.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS DEMOCRATIC, DECLARES CHILEAN EDUCATOR

Dr. José M. Galvéz Says Other High Lights Are Character Building, Research and Governmental Efficiency

While the citizens of the United States have been fortunate during the last few years in being presented—at so much a volume—with a running series of comments on themselves, their habits, and their institutions by trans-Atlantic observers, it is only

ing better understanding between nations and in making civilization one general culture for the whole world, instead of a thing of single nations and peoples as it now is. Once graduated, I make every effort to send the pick of my pupils to complete their course in English speaking countries. So far, 22 have been studying in the United States, five in England, and two have gone to the Falkland Islands, where there is a settlement of sound, conservative Scotch men and women.

Dr. Galvéz spoke of the particular pleasure which it gave him to serve on the teaching staff at California for one session, and said his class was the finest assemblage of young men and women he ever had met. His course was a brief outline of Chilean history as a key to the better understanding of Latin America, and in addition Dr. Galvéz delivered a series of lectures on Chilean life and customs at various other institutions in the State. He continued:

The more closely I study the trends of activity which give American universities a character and personality of their own the more fully I am convinced that the chief tendency of your colleges is character building as derived from the English universities and first implanted in this country at Harvard. A second tendency is the spirit of investigation and research which sprang from Germany through Johns Hopkins.

A third notable tendency is the training of social and governmental efficiency that is being given at Michigan, Wisconsin, California and many other institutions. This is, perhaps, more of a characteristically American development than any of the others. The fourth tendency is the sanctifying of work—of manual labor as well as intellectual—and the healthy socialistic doctrine found in most American institutions where men and women earn money to meet their expenses while they are going through college. In some schools, as at the University of

Cincinnati, I understand this self-support idea has been elaborated into a system so that students may work two weeks and then study two weeks, and so on alternately throughout the year. I may as well admit that to me California is the most interesting university, not only because it is large, but because these four tendencies I have mentioned can be seen there in the highest state of effectiveness. Furthermore, its strategic position is exceptionally strong, standing, as it does, at the gateway of the nations on the Pacific.

Arbitration Favored

Returning for a moment to his own country, Dr. Galvéz remarked that Chile has solved more problems through arbitration than any other on the continent, recalling the treaty with the Argentine in 1902 which is commemorated by the famous statue of Christ on the Andes, as well as the fact that Chile agreed to arbitrate the Tarna-Arica dispute with Peru only a few days before he left Valparaíso.

"At present we have the most stable Government that we ever have had," he continued. "President Arturo Alessandri is very popular because of his progressive tendencies. He is a man of peace, and is favoring education, and a close community of friendship with the United States."

While he enjoyed all of the National Education Association convention, Dr. Galvéz said, he was particularly pleased by the cablegram sent to President Alessandri requesting that Dr. Carlos Fernandez Peña be appointed Chilean delegate to the International Educational Conference which will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Education Association at Oakland next summer. Dr. Peña is not only one of the best friends that the United States has in South America, Dr. Galvéz pointed out, but is also a famous authority on education, having been president of the National Education Association of Chile for 18 years and a long time regent of the University of Chile. Dr. Galvéz added that the appointment of Dr. Peña would be an earnest of increasingly close and friendly relations between Chile and the United States.

ITALIANS OCCUPY WESTERN TRIPOLI

Colonial Minister Is Promised
Native Aid in Pacific

By Special Cable

ROME, July 14—Signor Amendola, Minister of Colonies, who returns to Rome tomorrow after visiting Libya, is expected to make an important statement on colonial policy in the Senate next week, when the colonial budget is discussed.

Signor Amendola visited all the important centers and had cordial conversations with the Arab Chief Senussi, who promised full assistance in pacification. Meanwhile the Libyan colored troops occupied the important town of Nalut, near the Tunisian border, which was abandoned seven years ago after native resistance. Thus the occupation of the western part of Tripoli is almost complete.

TOTAL JAMAICAN DEBT PLACED AT \$3,620,826

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The latest published report shows the Colony's funded debt as \$3,620,826. During the year £128,990 had been added to buy rolling stock for the Jamaica Government Railway. To provide for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt there are the accumulations of a number of sinking funds amounting to £1,219,545, which is in the hands of trustees in London, all of it invested.

The uncovered debt was only \$2,401,281 or a sum equal to little more than one year's revenue. Since the end of 1921 further debts have been incurred, including the loan of £573,000 now on the market, making a total of £2,936,291, a sum equal to 18 months' revenue on the present basis. The sum that has been provided yearly for sinking fund and interest is between £250,000 and £260,000.

CHICAGO ZONE ADVOCATES STUDY BIG STOCK YARDS

Deodorization of Packing Plants Being Considered by
Committees Seeking Solution of Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 5—The stock yards area is the greatest problem faced by Chicago zoning commission, in drafting an ordinance zoning this city, according to engineers in charge. They do not have the experience of any other large city as a basis for handling this problem.

A committee representing the packers is being formed to co-operate with the commission to study and present a solution. Several expert industrial engineers have been assigned by the commission to the task of investigating the source of disagreeable odors in the yards. This objectionable feature, together with the noise of machinery, and future expansion proposed by the packers, will be under consideration.

Sentiment has not been kept in Chicago for permitting extensive enlargement of the stock yards, say the zone advocates. Originally this entire section was just outside of the city limits. Now the boundary line has been swept out several miles beyond, so that the packing plants are well within the commercial residential section, being hemmed in on most all sides by light manufacturing or business enterprises.

A detailed classification of the products manufactured, together with processes and materials used, is being made. This is especially to cover the odor features. "The problem is not in just determining to put a ban on some manufacture," H. T. Frost, chief of staff of the commission, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We might easily say that soap manufacture should not be permitted in this

RICCARDO ZANELLA SEEKS TO RETURN

Reported That He Will Again
Assume Governorship

By Special Cable

ROME, July 14—Owing to the modification of the intransigence of Nicholas Pashitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, it is expected that the Italo-Yugoslavia agreement will be signed within 10 days. Mr. Antonievic, the Yugoslav Minister at Rome, yesterday conversed with the Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stating that Yugoslavia no longer insisted on the modifications of the treaty. After a settlement of the minor question of Italian schools in Dalmatia, the ratification of the treaty will be immediately exchanged.

In the meanwhile, alarming reports from Fiume continue to be received. It is reported from Porto-Ré, where the majority members of the Fiume assembly have sought refuge, that Riccardo Zanello, former Governor of Fiume, will shortly return to Fiume to assume the leadership of the Government, and he is already said to have been assured of Yugoslavia's support. This, however, is doubtful.

ITALIANS PROPOSE SHELLEY MONUMENT

By Special Cable

ROME, July 13—In order to obtain funds for the erection of a special monument to Shelley on the spot where his body was burnt in Viareggio, a century ago, a group of Italian artists, authors, and poets residing in Viareggio, under the presidency of Giacomo Puccini, the composer, has addressed an appeal to authors, poets, and artists throughout the world.

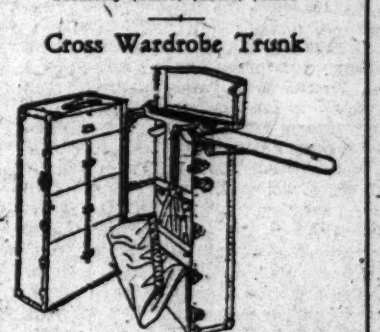
It is hoped to finish the monument, whose size will depend upon the funds received, within a year.



Hall of Fame
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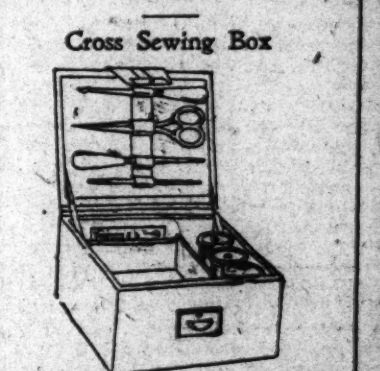
Of black cobra hide leather, lined throughout with exquisite colored silk. The long silver pocket inside cover will hold gloves, etc., and the two small pockets at sides for handkerchiefs. Ample space for wearing apparel. Three sizes. Specially priced, 14, 16, 18 inches. \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00. Formerly \$21.00, \$22.50, \$24.00.



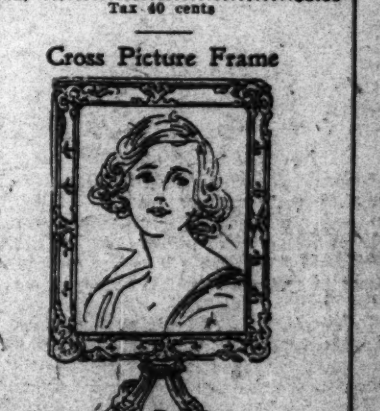
For men and women. Fitted with garment hangers, laundry bag, shoe box and 4 spacious drawers, one with lock fastening, metal bar locking other drawers; clothes compartment fitted with locking latch. Blue silk covering and binding. Lined throughout with keratin. Heavy steel plated trimmings and brass lock. Ironing board (extra) can be attached at side as shown; 2 sizes. Specially priced. Full size \$40.50. Pony size \$35.50. Formerly \$48.00, \$52.50. Ironing board, cloth covered (as shown) extra \$2.25.



Best quality moire silk in black, blue or brown. Silk lining throughout. Conveniently arranged and framed coin compartment in center and attached mirror at back. Fancy round catch. Specially priced. \$4.75. Formerly \$6.00.



A handy and compact box fitted with sewing articles in cover and at side allowing additional space in center. Gift class. Size 6x4x2 inches. Durable moire leather. \$3.50. The 33 cent. Velvet catkin leather (pink, blue and fawn) \$2.40 cents.



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SENATORS' VOTES COMPILED AS GUIDE IN FALL ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

guide may be consulted with confidence as the best possible indication of the convictions of the men.

It should be stated that the prohibitionists are meeting the onslaught of the enemy forces valiantly, and so far are encouraged. There already have been nominations in 120 congressional districts, and to date only one man who has a "dry" record has lost to an avowedly "wet" opponent, while three "wets" in the house and two in the Senate have been defeated.

The terms of office of one-third of the 96 senators expire with the present Congress and either they must be re-elected or their successors elected at the November election.

Records of Senators

The record of these 32 senators on the question of prohibition is as follows:

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), of Arizona, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, Volstead Act, and Anti-Beer Bill.

William M. Calder (R.), of New York, voted against Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act and paired against Anti-Beer Bill.

Charles E. Culberson (D.), of Texas, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, voted for Volstead Act, and Anti-Beer Bill.

Coleman T. du Pont (R.), of Delaware, no record of vote in Senate. Announced in Senate against Anti-Beer Bill.

Joseph I. France (R.), of Maryland, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, and against Volstead Act, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), of New Jersey, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, paired for Anti-Beer Bill, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Peter G. Gerry (D.), of Rhode Island, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, against Volstead Act, against Anti-Beer Bill.

Frederick Hale (R.), of Maine, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, for Anti-Beer Bill.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), of Nebraska, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, against Volstead Act, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), of California, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, voted against Anti-Beer Bill.

Andrius A. Jones (D.), of New Mexico, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Frank B. Kellogg (R.), of Minnesota, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, for Anti-Beer Bill.

John B. Kendrick (D.), of Wyoming, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, paired for Anti-Beer Bill.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), of Wisconsin, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, against Volstead Act, against Anti-Beer Bill.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), of Massachusetts, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, and against Anti-Beer Bill.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), of North Dakota, defeated for re-nomination. Voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act and Anti-Beer Bill.

Kenneth McKellar (D.), of Tennessee, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act and Anti-Beer Bill.

George P. McLean (R.), of Connecticut, did not vote on Eighteenth Amendment, voted against Volstead Act, against Anti-Beer Bill.

Henry L. Myers (D.), of Montana, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Harry S. New (R.), of Indiana, defeated for re-nomination; voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act and did not vote on Anti-Beer.

Carroll S. Page (R.), of Vermont, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill.

Key Pittman (D.), of Nevada, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, did not vote on Volstead Act nor an Anti-Beer Bill.

Miles Poindexter (R.), of Washington, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, and against Anti-Beer Bill.

Atlee Pomerene (D.), of Ohio, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, and against Anti-Beer Bill.

George Wharton Pepper (R.), of Pennsylvania, not a Senator during vote. Regarded as dry.

James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri, voted against Eighteenth Amendment, did not vote on Volstead Act, but opposed it, paired against Anti-Beer Bill.

Howard Sutherland (R.), of West Virginia, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act and paired for Anti-Beer Bill.

Claude A. Swanson (D.), of Virginia, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, but did not vote on Anti-Beer Bill, though for it.

Charles E. Townsend (R.), of Michigan, did not vote on Eighteenth Amendment, but was announced in favor of it, voted for Volstead Act, and Anti-Beer Bill.

Clark Trammell (D.), of Florida, voted for Eighteenth Amendment, for Volstead Act, and for Anti-Beer Bill.

John Sharp Williams (D.), of Mississippi, not a candidate for re-election. Voted for Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act.

As Conditions Now Stand

Primaries thus far have been held in Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Maine.

The renomination of Senator Trammell, of Florida, dry Democrat, means his re-election.

In Maine, Oakley C. Curtis (D.), formerly Governor, will oppose Senator Hale. He is dry. Col. Fred Kerr, and Judge Samuel E. Schull, are the Democratic opponents of Senator Pepper.

In Iowa, Smith Brookhart, dry Republican, will be opposed to Clyde L. Herring, who also is regarded as a dry.

With Senator McCumber disposed of in North Dakota, the race for the Senate is between Lynn J. Frazier, former Nonpartisan League Governor and G. T. F. O'Connor, Democrat. Both men have dry records.

Former Governor Samuel E. Ralston of Indiana, Democratic nominee and Albert J. Beveridge, formerly Senator and Republican nominee for the Senate, are both counted as supporters of prohibition and would so vote.

In Minnesota, Senator Kellogg, who is up for re-election, is opposed by Mrs. Peter Oleson, Democrat. Both candidates are prohibitionists.

of genuine wines, beers and champagne is a natural and lawful part of such entertainment, such serving will not constitute the object of the American recreation vessel, but it would be an appropriate incident in an atmosphere of festivity."

"In order to meet this new situation," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, "the dry forces are backing the following legislation:

1. To extend the three-mile limit, which defines the jurisdiction of the United States, far enough into the sea to make it impractical for liquor dealers to ply their trade near our coast.

2. To prevent any foreign vessel or any vessel that sells liquor on the high seas, from entering our harbors.

3. To secure the enforcement of the law which prohibits the sale of liquor on American vessels."

The moonshining industry in the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina has been handed down from generation to generation, and the dry forces believe it is only as those people are subjected to the influences of education and religion that it will be eradicated finally. In other sections of the country where prohibition obtained by state law, moonshining has made its appearance.

The enforcement machinery of the states has been very largely formed for the purpose of cutting off the importation of liquors and when confronted with the new problem of moonshining the officers were properly equipped. These states, however, are rapidly becoming aware of this defect and are framing legislation designed to suppress this traffic.

Members of Congress

Preaching Prohibition but Violating Dry Laws

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Washington Evening Star prints an article from the pen of G. Gould Lincoln, one of the best-known Capitol reporters, which throws light upon a generally unknown but interesting phase of the liquor question. That is the aspect of official encouragement to the violation of the prohibition laws.

It is understood here that there are public men who vote for prohibition and preach it to their constituents but who do not practice it. It should be added in the theory of democracy that the law is made by the people's representatives, and it is even hinted that some of them are still drinking from the stocks they laid in when they saw "the evil day" coming.

Mr. Lincoln's statements come in the course of an article devoted to a general discussion of the prohibition subject. In this connection he says:

"It is no secret in Washington that public officials get as much liquor to drink as they like. And if they use their public office to cloak these little excursions in the shadow of the law, going to call them to account? Certainly no one has undertaken to do so yet—at least, publicly. But it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that if the practice keeps up a scandal may develop that will become a national affair. The inclination, it is charged, has been to wink when taking an oath to uphold the laws of the United States as far as the prohibition law is concerned."

Further along Mr. Lincoln discusses some of the difficulties standing in the way of the enforcement of the dry laws, one of which he finds to be the indifference of the public. He declares that violation of these laws is not regarded in the same light as is the violation of laws against other crimes, and he attributes this largely to the fact that public sentiment has not been sufficiently aroused. He then proceeds:

"Whether it ever will be remains to be seen. Certainly it is not likely to be aroused as long as the drinking of liquor is practiced by officials of the very government which is supposed, under the law, to enforce prohibition. No man likes to be an informer. No man likes to be a tattler. And so it is that the practice of violating the prohibition laws is continued with comparative impunity. So it is that some members of Congress continue to vote for prohibition and to smuggle in liquor and drink it. Prohibition has closed the corner of the Capitol, but other parts of the Capitol have not changed the situation here very much."

Early Decision Is Promised on Liquor Sales on Ships

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A decision on the question of whether it is legal for American ships to sell liquor on the high seas and whether foreign vessels may legally bring liquor within the three-mile limit will be issued next week by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it was intimated today by officials of the Department of Justice.

Prohibitionists and wets were arrayed against each other late yesterday in an argument over these questions in the office of the Attorney-General. Two assistant attorneys-general, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt and Corbin D. Goff, the former in charge of liquor cases, sat with the Attorney-General at the hearing.

Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, presented a brief in favor of making all ships entering the ports of the United States dry, and introduced Judge John Britt, who made an argument for the prohibitionists.

Foreign Ships Accused

That the Constitution follows the flag and therefore liquor selling on American ships would be illegal, was the view expressed by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. He also contended that foreign ships could not legally transport liquor inside the three-mile limit, even when it is sealed up as ship's stores. Whereupon Mr. Daugherty asked:

"What are the foreign ships doing? Are they bringing in liquor?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Wheeler. "They are supposed to seal their liquor when they come within three miles of the shore but it is the same old proposition. If you give liquor an inch it will take four miles. After the foreign vessel is in port, the liquor is taken off by the barrel and case and delivered to the rum-runners and bootleggers on shore."

Ira Campbell, of New York, representing the American Shipowners' Association, contended that American ships within the territorial waters of the United States legally cannot sell intoxicants.

"The question is whether the Eighteenth Amendment is applicable to American ships on the high seas and in foreign ports," he said. "My contention is that it is not. The terms of the Volstead Act indicate that it was only intended to apply to the territorial limits of the United States—the land and three miles off shore."

"Dangerous Precedent"

"If you are to place upon the word 'territory' the meaning that any American ship on the high seas and in foreign ports is American territory you are laying down a dangerous precedent for the future. We reassert the right of visit and search on the high seas in time of war. If the right of any foreign Nation is the territory of that Nation while on the high seas we cannot search that territory. That is inviolable."

The Rev. Samuel Small, southern evangelist, appeared for the National Reform League, and spoke in favor of dry ships. Dr. John P. Davan of New York appeared for the American Lib-eral League, and his slogan was "Freedom of the seas."

The United States Shipping Board was not represented. Albert D. Lasker, chairman, is permitting liquor to be sold on the American merchant marine on the high seas. It was the sale of intoxicants on the high seas which elicited the letter of protest to the President from Adolphus Busch, St. Louis brewer, and finally resulted in a request for a decision by the Attorney-General from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Spanish War Veterans Vote 439 to 5 for Wines and Beer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, July 14.—Four hundred and thirty-nine votes in favor of, and five against, the legalization of light wines and beer, is claimed to represent the sentiment of the organic body of the United Spanish War Veterans of the State of New York. The ballots were cast at the nineteenth encampment, held in Newburg, July 9 to 12 inclusive, on what is reported to have been a spontaneously introduced resolution asking the United States Government to put a "tax on light wines and beer in order to relieve the excessive taxation now burdening the people of the Nation."

"The intent of the resolution," said Thomas F. Gannon, past Department Commander and representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "really carries a plea for the restoration of legalized light wines and beer, which we fully believe the majority of people want. If the question were put to a referendum vote the result is easy to foresee."

A copy of our adopted resolution will be sent to every Congressman and Senator from New York State, urging them to give it careful consideration.

"The 444 delegates attending the encampment represented 109 state camps comprising the New York quota, with a membership of about 20,000. The delegates' action as regards light wines and beer was a resolution, which had the close attention of the Resolutions Committee, who reported favorably on its adoption. We feel represents the sentiments of the whole state body of the United Spanish War Veterans. The delegates came to the encampment unpledged, but were thoroughly acquainted with the extant status of opinion prevailing in their respective camps, and voted accordingly."

Mr. Gannon stressed the point that the United Spanish War Veterans are in no wise a political organization, and would not officially, as an organization, support any wet candidates for elective offices at the coming autumn elections.

"Whatever support our members may give to wet candidates," he declared, "will be purely an individual matter."

Mr. Gannon vouchsafed the opinion that the so-called "individual rights" alleged by the wets to be denied the people under the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law should be regarded as a mere pretext for the adoption of a modified law permitting the manufacture, sale and consumption of light wines and beer.

TEACHERS' PAY NOT TO BE CUT

SOUTH DAKOTA RURAL DISTRICTS AVERAGE \$114 A MONTH

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 5 (Special Correspondence).—Notwithstanding the general complaint of South Dakota farmers of high taxes, due largely to highway construction and other extensive improvements of a public nature, the authorities of many of the counties of South Dakota have decided not to decrease the salaries of rural school teachers who now are being engaged to teach the country schools during the coming school year, which opens in September.

As an illustration of the sentiment of the taxpayers in this respect, at a meeting of school officers of Davison County, those in attendance appeared to be united in their opinion that the salaries of rural teachers should not be lowered. An average of \$114 per month was the amount paid all rural teachers in the county last year. Three teachers of rural schools were paid \$150 per month each, while the lowest salary was \$85 per month. A teacher without normal training, with but four children to teach, was paid the \$85 wage.

DR. DAVIDSON COLLEGE HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, July 14.—Dr. William J. Davidson of Evanston, accepted the presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Evanston yesterday. He was a graduate from the college in 1894. He was chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University from 1908-10. He has served with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the pulpit.

BELGIUM CHANGES HOLIDAY

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The Belgian Parliament has fixed Nov. 11 as the national holiday in the place of Aug. 15 because "Nov. 11 was the day of liberation from the war and from the enemy."

GRAVE TEST FACES IRISH WAR COUNCIL

New Body's Appointment Shows Resolve to Cope With Menace in the Southern Area

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—Michael Collins' appointment as commander-in-chief of the Free State Army, announced yesterday, is at once an admission of the gravity of the Irish military situation and an indication of the resolve of the Free State Government to devote all its resources to setting it straight.

The Irish national forces, whether retaining the familiar designation of "IRA" (the Irish Republican Army) or adopting the new initials of "I. N. A." (Irish National Army) have all along claimed to constitute a political unit by themselves. This dangerous pretension, recalling as it does the worst features of the soldier councils which preceded the general break-up in Russia, would be serious enough if the severance between the section of the Irish forces which has followed Michael Collins and that which adheres to the idea of an independent republic had been entirely clean-cut. This, however, has never been the fact elsewhere than in Dublin, where the Republicans themselves consolidated the loyalty of the Free State troops by first seizing one of the most popular Free State officers and afterwards by incurring odium themselves by their alleged shooting from beneath a white flag.

Forces Fraternize

Outside of Dublin The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that a tendency for the opposing forces to fraternize still enhances the difficulties to be met. Republican leaders have also been outdone in the matter of propaganda in the southwest with the result that although the support of Mr. Collins succeeded at the polls in this part of Ireland upon the pro-treaty ticket, their following since has been diminished by stories disseminated from Cork to the effect that the constitution does not accord with the treaty and that it represents in fact, a surrender to British imperialism.

A situation is thus developing, calling for the most energetic action, which it will be hoped the present military reorganization may afford. Up to the present, while the Free State forces have defeated the Republicans in all stand-up engagements, and, except in the southwest, have broken up all the bigger permanent enemy concentrations, they have not the same success in putting down the moonlight activities of their opponents.

Cork Defies Authority

They thus are getting into much the same difficulties as those which confronted the British garrison in the days prior to the treaty, with the added complication of the existence of a large area, with Cork as its center, in which their authority is entirely defied.

Lord Carson drew a terrible picture in the House of Lords last night of the plight of the south of Ireland Protestants. Improvement in this respect cannot materialize until Mr. Collins makes his authority respected. Meanwhile the revenue is not collected, and something dangerously like general anarchy prevails.

Under the treaty, the Free State leaders are given until next December to make good their title to govern. They have justified themselves in Dublin. Their justification under the even more difficult circumstances prevailing in the provinces has now come to a bitter test.

Important Movement Expected

LONDON, July 14 (By The Associated Press).—Formation of an Army council in Dublin and the reorganization of the general staff of the national army are believed to presage important movements against the Republicans in southwestern Ireland soon. The military censorship, however, has been clamped down tightly in Dublin and nothing authoritative has reached London regarding plans for the campaign.

MORSE CASE KEEPS BROKER FROM JAIL

NEW YORK, July 14.—Herbert McCord and William C. Brower, at one time partners in the brokerage firm of H. R. McCord & Co., were given suspended sentences by Judge Nott today in General Sessions Court, following their pleas of guilty to charges of stealing 50 shares of stock from August Heiman of Brooklyn.

Judge Nott explained that the suspended sentence for Mr. Brower was in consideration of his promise to appear as a witness against Charles W. Morse, his three sons and others, who are under indictment for using the mails to defraud in the sale of steamship companies' stock. Mr. Brower, it was learned, has made a deposition stating he would testify.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN CANADA HELD OVER

OTTAWA, July 14.—Wage reductions on the Canadian divisions of the Michigan Central, in accordance with the act of the United States Railroad Labor Board will be withheld, pending an inquiry under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion, the Minister of Labor announced today.

The wage cuts were to have become effective in Canada July 15, according to the program of the Canadian Railway Association.

QUEBEC WILL MAKE GEOLOGIC SURVEYS

QUEBEC, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—Important field work will be carried on by the Geological Survey in the Province of Quebec during the present summer. Investigation of the Geological Survey and the Ontario Department of Mines have demonstrated that gold ore deposits are connected with small intrusions of

granitic rocks. This year Dr. H. C. Cooke will map on a scale of one mile to the inch an area of about 900 square miles in northern Quebec adjacent to the Ontario boundary, chiefly for the purpose of assisting prospectors in searching for gold in Quebec.

A survey of important peat bogs in Quebec will also be made. K. G. Chipman will make surveys for a topographical map on a scale of one mile to the inch of part of the Gaspé Peninsula. W. H. Boyd will make a detailed topographical survey of Matane Harbor on the north coast of the Gaspé Peninsula.

CHICAGO BUILDING SHOWS NO LET-UP

Thousands of New Homes Will Be Ready This Fall

CHICAGO, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—A total of 13,783 permits for homes were granted by Chicago's building commissioner during the first half of this year, the largest number in any similar period in the history of the city. Tenants believe this will mean a marked rent reduction by October, the next time for signing new leases. The figures given were the totals at the close of June business.

The greater part of the permits granted is for apartments, only 3,333 being for one-family residences. During June, permits for 2,763 new homes, 2080 apartments and 702 single residences were issued, breaking the record for May, although usually there is a falling off during the summer months.

The value of the month's business, as shown on the building records was \$26,575,850, so that Chicago is more than keeping up to its record of \$1,000,000 a day in permits, for working days when the office is open. Buildings now under construction will be ready by Oct. 1.

NAST & CO. BROKERS GO INTO BANKRUPTCY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, July 14.—Nast & Co., one of Chicago's larger brokerage houses, closed its doors today, going into voluntary bankruptcy.

H. J. Tamsley, secretary of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, appointed receiver by the United States District Court in bankruptcy, told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent that it is indeterminate at this time to what extent commitments can be met. The liabilities are placed between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Suspension of business was announced just before the opening of the Stock Exchange. Samuel Nast, head of the firm, applied last night for the receivership, which was immediately granted and auditors put to work at once on the books of the company.

Philip R. Davis, Chicago attorney, representing 3000 creditors in several other recent New York-Chicago brokerage failures, told a Christian Science Monitor representative that a number of his clients were creditors of this concern.

REBEL FORCE ROUTS MEXICAN FEDERALS

NOGALES, Ariz., July 14.—Seven hundred rebels, under Gen. Juan Carrasco, routed attacking Government troops, 1200 strong, led by Gen. Alvarado Rodriguez, in a skirmish Tuesday, about 30 miles from Mazatlan, Sinaloa, according to unconfirmed advice today.

After the rout, the advice added, many federal soldiers joined Gen. Carrasco, whose band is believed to number more than 10,000. The Government is reported to be rushing reinforcements to the Mazatlan zone, in preparation for another attack. All Government troops stationed in Sonora, it is said, have been sent south to Sinaloa.

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GREECE TO SEARCH FOREIGN VESSELS

Drastic Action Forecast Regarding Economic Situation

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 14.—Mr. Lomadas, the Minister of Marine, declared at yesterday's Cabinet council that Greece will enforce more strongly the right to search foreign vessels. A full ministers' council in the afternoon passed resolutions concerning the economic situation in Greece, regarding the control of prices in a free market and a curb to the rising cost of living.

Much talk of autonomy for Asia Minor leaks out, despite the fact that there is no authentic statement from responsible circles.

Athens has become, recently the center of activities regarding the solution of the oriental problem. The nations are passing through critical days, heralding imminent serious events. The Greek Government has decided to take drastic measures to put an end to the situation which is exhausting the country financially. In any case, the political atmosphere is full of the latent events which will break out in the Near East.

On Wednesday took place a new joint Ministers' council, during which definite decisions were reached which were communicated to King Constantine.

NEBRASKANS BACK FORESTRY PROJECT

Pines to Be Planted on Tract of 600,000 Acres in Sandhills

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Nebraska Forestry Association has been organized to stimulate the planting and culture of trees and has undertaken to back a project for developing a great forest of yellow and jack pine in the sand-hill section, now given over largely to cattle raising.

The State owns 600,000 acres in the northwestern counties, and these are to be made the theater for the experiment of solving the lumber problem in Nebraska. It has been demonstrated on the government reservation in Blaine and Thomas counties that reforestation is possible, and that each acre will yield 1200 feet of pine lumber a year.

This demonstration has been made on a tract of 6500 acres, where after 20 years of planting there are thousands of trees averaging 30 feet in height. The vast acreage of waste land in that section of the State long has been a problem. The suggestion that yellow, white and jack pines would grow upon them was received with incredulity. It now is known, however, that these "slacker" acres will produce a profitable crop.

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Dry Law Enforcement Is Handicapped by Failure of Official Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHILEAN PRESIDENT
CHALLENGES BOLIVIARefers in Message to Points
Brought Up by That Country
Before League at Geneva

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Foreign relations and national finance were the principal themes of the message with which President Alessandri opened the new session of Congress this afternoon. The message flung out a challenge to Bolivia saying that when Bolivia is ready to keep her diplomacy within the boundary of harmony, Chile will be ready to listen to her aspirations regarding an outlet to the Pacific.

The message reported a deficit of \$4,000,000 pesos for the last fiscal year and predicted an additional deficit of 124,426,614 pesos this year.

After stating that Chile had maintained peaceful relations with its neighbors, the president plunged into the question of the settlement of the Tacna-Arica problem, which is now being considered by the Chilean-Peruvian Conference in Washington. The message said:

"In accordance with my last message and its promise to take up the solution of the problem left us by the Treaty of Ancón, the Government tried to bring about the fulfillment of the third clause of that treaty by means of telegraphic negotiations which were begun in December, 1921, and in which Peru was invited to join Chile in arranging for a plebiscite.

"These telegraphic conversations did not produce the object sought, but they did bring about a contact between the two nations, which had been separated for several years, and this contact eventually resulted in the present conference in Washington.

Basis for Settlement Given

"We eagerly accepted the invitation of President Harding to send delegates to Washington to search for means whereby the clauses of the treaty which have not yet been fulfilled might be carried out, and in replying to the inaugural address of Secretary Hughes, Señor Izquierdo interpreted the instructions of this Government when with frankness and loyalty he established the only plan which we will accept for discussion of the problem; that is, with scrupulous respect for international treaties.

"Under no consideration will this Government depart from that principle. My irrevocable proposition is based on the respect which we owe to international law.

"The friendly relations which Chile always has tried to maintain with Bolivia have been somewhat disturbed recently by the incidents provoked by Bolivian diplomacy in its extraordinary proceedings in trying to modify the territorial situation which was created by the treaty of 1904. The President then referred to the various incidents created by Bolivia before the League of Nations and to the reception with which these met in public opinion.

"Taking up the question of the next Pan-American Conference, Señor Alessandri's message to Congress said:

Chile Proposes Disarmament
"Actuated by ideals of solidarity and continental union, Chile has promoted the celebration of the Fifth Pan-American Congress, secure in the belief that this conference will open up new routes to international public rights. Chile also has proposed that this congress take up one of the most noble of ideas, and one that already has been made the subject of an agreement between Chile and Argentina—that of the limitation of armaments, which, if carried out, will be of great benefit to the nations of this continent."

Referring to commercial and financial questions, the message said:

"Chile's foreign trade in the last fiscal year totaled \$25,055,543 paper pesos, of which \$21,302,508 pesos represented imports and \$4,753,135 pesos represented exports. The diminution of 73,000,000 pesos in the imports and \$47,000,000 in the exports from the corresponding totals for the preceding year are traceable to the decline in the exchange value of our peso and to the paralysis of the nitrate and mining industries."

ENGINEERS PLAN CONFERENCE
TO ATTACK WORLD PROBLEMS

Leaders in All Countries Convinced They Can Accomplish More for Peace Than Politicians

—Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Dr. E. Stepanek, Minister to the United States from Czechoslovakia, in an article in the official journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, urges the formation of a great American university and library in Central Europe. And to advance the cause of international peace, Dr. Stepanek appeals for a world federation of engineers who in their conferences shall deal constructively with problems of civilization and world affairs.

Alfred D. Flinn, secretary of the Engineering Foundation and chairman of the engineering division of the National Research Council, indorses Dr. Stepanek's suggestions "that at an early date there should be an international conference of engineers, rather than of politicians and of statesmen, bound by tradition and self-seeking nationalism, a conference of constructively minded men who could take fresh views of the world's condition, deal with fundamental causes, and suggest impartial, far-sighted plans for continuing progress."

Mr. Flinn advocated a joint conven-

FREEDOM DECLARED REALITY
UNDER MEXICO'S NEW REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

which only await the consent of Congress to become effective, thus rapidly hastening the new apportionment of land. On the second point, the plans of the commissions include the provision of traveling lecturers, equipped with motion picture exhibits, to spread technical agricultural knowledge to the new owners throughout the country, to improve the means by which they can get farm tools and machinery—in short, to extend an unprecedented amount of federal co-operation to the necessary industry of nine-tenths of the Mexican people. This will take time and money; yes, but the achievement of this program is the inevitable outcome of the revolution, and if you know Mexico you know that its success is guaranteed by the industry and by the unswerving hope of the whole people.

"Mexico has a radical land problem and I cordially approve of it. My own tendency is toward the theories of the single tax. But we are against confiscation, even though the past régime built up its huge fortunes and haciendas, in many cases, through confiscation alone. Full and complete compensation to the owners of the property we expropriate is the pledge behind our policy and we are faithfully carrying it out.

Freedom Now More Than Name

"You ask me what is the most notable change in the spirit of the Mexican people between 1910 and today. I answer at once: the sense of freedom. Political liberty existed on paper, by virtue of the 1857 Constitution, long before the revolution, but it was only with the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz that it has begun to be taken seriously in Mexico.

"The slavery of the peones to the padrones, the imprisonment for debt and the inheritance of debts, the tying down of the peones to the place where they worked—all these evils of the old system of 12 years ago are gone now and never will come back.

"In their places we now have a country governed by the democratic election of the people. Our cities, with their mayors, and with their increasingly modern administrations, are unrecognizable in their contrast with the feudal past.

"A new generation of Mexicans, accustomed to liberty, has taken hold of the nation's affairs. The result has been that while the Mexican people have held in their allegiance between this politician and that politician or general, on the revolution as a whole they have never turned their backs.

Basis of New Republic

"Their loyalty is just as firm today as it was in 1910, more so, in fact, for their convictions are deeper. This is a change which has in the last 10 years laid the foundations for the entire remaking of Mexico.

"In the field of education our progress is much interesting. Schools have multiplied many times. Not merely in domestic economy, but in our relations with other countries, particularly with the United States, is the new Mexico being felt.

"Mexico is your nearest interpreter of Spanish language, culture and civilization, and we are proud of the many American students who have come to take courses at the University of Mexico in Mexico City, to benefit by that contact. We are reciprocating in kind, and besides sending many Mexican students to the United States, more than ever before are now studying in Europe.

"Groups of our school teachers have visited your country and very soon we hope to have at the University of Mexico some exchange professorships which will do much to stimulate the rapidly growing intellectual understanding between my country and yours.

"In Mexico revolutionary progress does not stop with politics and education. The new Mexico aspires to be a center of music and art as well. The Government, you will be interested to know, has pensioned quite a number of students, several of whom are studying music in New York City.

"There is more and better music in Mexico City and in the smaller towns than ever before, and a better public appreciation of it. We count all this as real progress which with us by no means stops with material things.

"There is another interesting tendency in Mexico I think you should notice. Between the states of the

north and those of the south there are distinctive differences of climate and social life, and in the past there has been much divergence of interest and separatism. Today, however, the fusion of the nation through the fire of the revolution has welded all such distinctions into a common whole.

"Mexico is for the first time a nation where the identity of interest is clearly manifest among all its states. She is one country. No foreign critic of Mexico's present difficulties should pass over this point. It is fundamental.

Stands by Article 27

"Of finance and commerce and such things I do not want to talk, for I am in the midst of talking about so many confidential matters I know you will excuse me. But you ask me about Article 27 of the Constitution, and I must say this: You are right in saying that the Mexican people regard this article as the Magna Charta of their economic liberties. It establishes the Nation's rights to the mineral and other products which, by right, belong to the whole people. In making good these rights we shall confiscate from nobody, but the idea back of this article enjoys the almost universal approval of the Mexican people, and that idea we are bound to protect.

"I am grateful for the courteous and constructive comment with which my mission has been treated in the American press, and am very glad to say what I have said above to your paper, which I have long recognized as one of Mexico's most reasonable friends and fairest critics. I shall go back to Mexico feeling that an accord between our countries was never more hopeful and healthy than now, and that to have aided it even so little by my efforts has been an opportunity I shall always prize.

Public Statement

Mr. de la Huerta subsequently issued this formal statement to the press:

"I will return to my country after concluding the mission which brought me to New York and which the Mexican Government conferred upon me. I am very grateful for the courtesies shown me by members of the international committee of bankers, the committee of oil executives and the other people whom I have met.

"I am taking with me all the data of the negotiations that according to my judgment have been favorably solved, and I firmly believe that upon fully explaining to the President of Mexico, Gen. Alvaro Obregón, the form in which his instructions have been carried out by me, he will give his approval to all the agreements entered into with the creditors of my country.

"I earnestly request you to extend in my name my cordial greetings to the great American people, among whom I have lived so contentedly when representing my country. I acted as consul in this city a few years ago."

ARGENTINA FAILS
TO OBTAIN LOANChile More Fortunate in Getting
Money for Building Railways

BUENOS AIRES, June 1—The Argentine Government is reported to have failed to obtain a loan of \$5,000,000 in London to be applied to the construction of new transandine railroads and to the work on the line from Embarcación, in the Province of Salta, to Yacubá, on the Bolivian frontier.

The failure appears to have been due to the fact that Congress has not authorized any foreign loan for railroad construction, but no doubt such authority will be given and probably before the end of the year some headway will have been made in establishing new links between the Argentine railroad system and the system of Chile and Bolivia.

The Chilean Government has been more fortunate in obtaining loans from abroad and plans have already been completed for the new transandine line via Longuima which is to unite the rich southern zone of Chile with the railroad system of the southern regions of Argentina.

The other projected transandine line, via Huastiquina, and destined to link up the Argentine state railroads with the Pacific Coast at Antofagasta, is likely to be of considerably more benefit to Argentina, as it will provide an outlet in the industrial regions of Chile for sugar and products of the Argentine northern provinces.

A large quantity of material for the construction of the line from Embarcación to the Bolivian frontier has been acquired by the Argentine State Railroads Administration, which has been entrusted with the completion of the project. The distance between the two points is approximately 374 miles and the total cost will be about \$2,222,400, gold.

CHICAGO Y. M. C. A.
BUILDING FOR BOYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Contracts will be let soon for construction of a large boys' building annex to the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. of this city, which with the present adult structure will make one of the largest and best equipped buildings in the United States, according to announcement made yesterday by L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary.

The building to be erected will aggregate an expenditure of at least \$550,000. Valuation placed on the old property used by the men is \$200,000, so that the total proposition will be worth at least three quarters of a million dollars.

One of the largest and best equipped outdoor summer camps also is being made here, the result of the purchase of a tract of land adjoining a near-by lake by the Chicago Metropolitan Association of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Messer says. This camp is to be equipped with an administration building and other structures.

WOMEN PLAN FUND
TO BUILD OFFICESBusiness Federation Proposes to
Have Permanent Headquarters
Located in Washington

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 14 (Staff Correspondent)—A trust fund for a permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C., was established today by the executive board of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women in its convention here. The nucleus of the fund will be the profits from the sale of the federation pin, and it is expected that larger sums will be added to make possible a legislative and administrative headquarters in the national capital. The election of officers, adoption of resolutions and the settlement of several controversial questions have been left for the final sessions of the annual convention.

Among the topics to come up for discussion is a decision as to the future policy of the federation magazine, the Independent Woman. Members of the Ohio delegation have been active in urging the moving of the printing office magazine to Cincinnati. At a meeting of the magazine committee yesterday afternoon the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the publication from the national headquarters in New York City.

The delegates will also vote in the final session on the proposal of the education committee to raise the standards of training and equipment for women in business.

Portland, Ore., and Des Moines, Ia., are making a spirited contest for the 1923 convention of the organization while Dallas, Tex., and Portland, Me., have started campaigns for the 1924 convention and Denver, Colo., is seeking for the 1925 session.

The most important social event of the convention was the annual banquet last evening at the golf and country club. Six hundred guests were seated at long tables through the clubhouse and on the porches. At each place was a gift vase containing a pink rose, and manufacturers from every part of the country had contributed two truckloads of souvenirs which were distributed to the guests.

Miss Mary Stewart of Washington presided. The changed attitude of business men toward business women was the topic of a speech by Mrs. William Brown Meloney of New York City, editor of the *Delineator*. Mrs. Meloney handled the subject in terms of her own business experience to show the advance both of women themselves and in the attitude toward them. Business women have double responsibilities said Mrs. Meloney.

"Most of them manage homes as well as business ventures and they are as vitally concerned in the maintenance of home life as any group of women in the country."

Mrs. Frank Mebane of New York City described a visit to Queen Marie of Rumania, whom she described as a "royal business woman."

Mrs. Mebane wore a native costume of Rumania, which was presented to her by Queen Marie.

Miss Lena Madelin Phillips of New York City outlined the growth of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women from the initial meeting of the small group of women in St. Louis four years ago to the present. She also outlined the growth of its self-supporting national headquarters and magazine, and the active state and local branches through the country.

Woman in Cabinet of Alberta

Quotes Alice-in-Looking-Glass

Mrs. Parly Thinks Red Queen's Advice on Behavior

Excellent for Newcomers in Legislature

EDMONTON, Alberta, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—Mary Irene Parly, Minister Without Portfolio in the Alberta Government and the only woman cabinet minister in the world, touches upon the remaining inequality between men and women in public life despite the franchise, in an article written for the Grain Grower's Guide, the official organ of the United Farmers of the Western Provinces, at the conclusion of her first experience in the Legislature of Alberta.

Comparing herself to Alice finding herself on the other side of the Looking Glass, Mrs. Parly says:

"Women members, like Alice, must walk delicately. They will be wise not to be too openly aggressive, and if they have any brains, it will be just as well not to advertise the fact too loudly; in fact I can recommend to them as very excellent the Red Queen's advice to Alice as to how she was to behave, amongst the strange people she found in Looking Glass Land. Look up, speak nicely, and don't twiddle your thumbs! Always speak the truth, think before you speak and write it down afterwards! It's too late to correct a thing when you've once said it—that fixes it and you must take the consequences!"

"It is the fault of the people if governments drift into spendthrift habits. Every day a continual stream of delegations and individuals flows through the Parliament buildings with petitions in their hands, demanding that money be spent on this or that pet scheme. . . . and not even when budget time comes around and falling revenues and increasing expenditures are for all to see, does the procession cease."

"With the advent of the Progressives into our Parliament these financial problems are assuming a different aspect. The majority of the Progressives are men from the farms. Many of them have had to carry on with borrowed capital, as governments have to do. They know all there is to know about being in bondage to loan companies."

Mrs. Parly is of the opinion that women have an important part to play in legislation. "Whether one or two, or even three or four women, can do very much in a Legislature, can in-

GIGANTIC FRAUD IS CHARGED
AGAINST DYE MANUFACTURERSSenator Moses Fights Embargo Demand in Tariff Bill
With Arraignment of Big Interests

WASHINGTON, July 14—Charges of a somewhat sensational character against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company and the Textile Alliance were made today in the Senate by George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, in a prepared address in opposition to the dye embargo provision of the administration tariff bill. He said these organizations were three of the factors in the "gigantic fraud" he was opposing, and added:

"These three are significantly interlocked in their related personnel and in their activities, and it is they whose subsidiaries, officers, stockholders, lobbyists, paid propagandists and faked and kept organizations have been the most aggressive, avaricious and insolent of all the profiteering crew who pertinaciously push this legislation."

Conspiracy Charged

He declared that whatever the outcome of the Government proceedings against the Chemical Foundation, he always would believe it was "conspiracy in conspiracy and fostered by falsehood." He charged that the "conspiracy" was formed by Francis P. Garvan, "its president, his associates in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and certain of the dye manufacturers of the country."

Calling attention that the foundation was organized in the winter of 1919, Mr. Moses said that on Feb. 26 of that year, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, signed an executive order which had been carefully prepared for his signature by the foundation, authorizing licensing of seized enemy patents and trademarks by the organization. In this connection he presented a memorandum of a conversation which he said he had had with an unnamed federal official setting forth that Mr. Polk, who was acting in the absence in Europe of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and President Wilson, had explained that he had signed the order on representations that the action to be taken was with the full approval of the Federal Trade Commission, which was licensing the patents under authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Considered Himself Victimized
The memorandum set forth also that Mr. Polk "seemed very much disturbed," and held several conferences with officials of the trade commission, and had "intimated very strongly that he had been made the victim of false representations to induce his signature to the executive order."

A week after the order was signed, Mr. Moses continued, Mr. Garvan became Alien Property Custodian, and on April 10, sold to himself for \$250,000 property whose earning capacity thus far disclosed indicates it to have been worth many millions.

Turning to what he characterized as "the orgy of falsehood with which the Chemical Foundation camouflaged its real purpose," he asserted that while the foundation had "unofficially" advertised that it was to carry out educational purposes in the field of chemistry, it had spent nearly \$300,000 to "bolster the propaganda for a dye embargo." He placed in the record a number of letters sent to individuals and organizations over the country, in which there was made what

the Senator said was the "false claim" that the foundation was a Government agency.

Mr. Moses also introduced a number of letters to show that the Chemical Foundation's agents had had the Bureau of Education, under P. P. Claxton, formerly commissioner, distribute articles about chemistry, written by E. E. Rose of the chemical department of the duPont Company.

Further Evidence

As another illustration of how, he said, "great agencies of the Government were victimized by the dye makers of the country and our public agencies turned to use in private propaganda," the Senator presented correspondence designed to show that the dye exhibits recently shown at Chicago, Philadelphia, Rochester, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and other cities, had been financed by the dye makers, having been prepared in the chemical warfare section of the War Department. The correspondence was between Capt. O. E. Roberts Jr., and the duPont Company, the National Aniline & Chemical Company and other dye concerns. Of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company, Mr. Moses declared that the people through advances from the federal treasury, during the war, "not only financed the duPont's in the tremendous extension of their business, but were also mulcted by the duPont's to an extent which enabled the company to increase its plant value to an admitted \$220,000,000, while at the same time taking out net profits which in one year amounted to \$129,000,000." He charged also that of the \$39,250,000 advanced to the duPont's during the war, there remained "unrecouped" on July 1, 1932, \$35,000,000.

World Trade Agreement

He asserted that the duPonts and the National Aniline & Chemical Company constituted the monopolistic features of the dye industry in this country, and that the duPont Company, aside from entering into a contract with Levins Ltd., a British concern, to divide the world for the sale of their dyes, had sought also to enter into a world agreement with the Badische Company, the chief producer of dyes, which with the German dye cartel, he added, had been held up "as the bogie men of the dye world since the agitation for an embargo was started."

After the Badische Company declined to enter into the agreement, he said, the duPont Company had submitted a proposal to the American Trade Counsel in China, "that his office should attempt to effect an arrangement whereby the Chinese Government would purchase 15,000 trademark marks held by the Germans for dyes marketed in China and from a joint Chinese company or an American-British company to license these trademarks from the Chinese Government."

Embargo Demand Explained

He added that for more than a year he had heard nothing "of the imperialistic plans of the duPonts in Europe, or in the Orient," and that the probability that "both schemes have crashed to the ground" was supported "by the pressure the duPonts now are making" for a dye embargo "in order that they may mulct from American consumers the sums which they have found themselves unable to take from war-stricken Europeans or simple-minded Orientals."

Explaining that the Government had entered into an arrangement with the textile alliance to distribute German reparations dyes in this country, he charged that the alliance, originally formed to eliminate unfair practices in the textile trades, had, in the handling of the dyes, "resorted to the most unfair business practices of which there is any record."

He presented a mass of official and unofficial documents relating to the reparations dyes, which he said contained "ample proof" of his charge.

Asserting that the alliance had committed its dye interests to a committee of seven members, he said this committee, which included in its membership representatives of the duPont Company and the Aniline Company, also had been constituted as the advisory committee on dyes for the War Trade Board. Thus, he added, these two dye concerns had constant representation in everything that was done concerning the reparations dyes and also had access to the private information of the War Trade Board.

"In this Business of Ours;—there are certain things that do not reside in depth, nor in height, nor in breadth, nor in thickness. Intangible though these things are, they are ever prominent in this institution. Among them: Fairness, Service, Courtesy, Integrity. But foremost, ever and always the Satisfaction of the customer."

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BRITAIN'S TRADE
SHOWS SETBACKStrike and World Troubles
Blamed for June Decline—Better
Business in Prospect

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14—British trade returns for June, just issued, show that the improvement recorded in May has not been maintained. Imports are down \$4,500,000, and exports nearly \$6,000,000, a large factor in the lower imports being a decrease in tea imports, while the export decrease is spread fairly generally over the whole range both of manufactured goods and raw material.

Compared with June, last year, there is a decrease of nearly \$12,000,000 on import foodstuffs and \$5,000,000 on coal (imported owing to the coal strike), but the total decrease is reduced to about \$4,000,000 by a considerable increase in other imports, chiefly raw material—imported apparently on the strength of hopes raised by the improved trade in May. The import of cinematograph films also continues to grow, now reaching the colossal figure of 7,500,000 feet. Exports are nearly \$14,000,000 higher than last June, the principal increases being: approximately: coal, \$2,500,000; cotton goods, \$4,500,000; and woolen goods, \$1,500,000. Machinery and kindred trades show a decrease, due, of course, to the engineering dispute.

In drawing a conclusion from these figures it must be remembered that prices have fallen considerably since last June. The actual volume of imports is really higher now than then, though their monetary value is less. Similarly, the total volume of exports is very considerably higher than would appear from the figures. The same argument does not hold good, however, when comparing the figures with May, 1932, as the general price level has slightly appreciated during the month under review. In the opinion of an official of the Federation of British Industries therefore, it is undeniable that trade, which had been slowly recovering in volume over many months, has received another setback. He assigns several causes for the setback. For example, in May hopes were high regarding the outcome of the bankers' conference. In June these hopes were dashed to the ground. Again, the engineering lock-out's effect was cumulative, and had its most serious results in June. Finally, buyers were holding off in hopes of lower prices which, as soon as new railway reductions (announced for Aug. 1), became operative, will be as low as they are ever likely to get. He therefore regards the setback as only temporary and thinks the outlook for better times distinctly promising, provided the international situation is taken firmly in hand.

"HOBBO HIK" TO BE HELD

NEWBURY, Mass., July 14—A long list of entries is anticipated for the second annual "Hobbo Hike" of the Old Newbury Golf Club which will be held next Saturday. Members will meet at the clubhouse and there will pack their lunches in a red bandanna which they will carry on a stick over their shoulders and hike to a convenient place on the golf course, where frankforts and bacon will be cooked over an open fire.

MABLEY STORE NEWS

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BRITISH IN EGYPT BEING UNDERMINED

Sarwat Pasha Stealing Thunder
of Zaghlul by Promotion of
Nationalistic Policy

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 11 (Special Correspondence).—Since the present Egyptian Ministry under Sarwat Pasha came into power in March last, when Egypt's new status of independence was assured by the British Government, it has been evident that its policy has been to quash Extremist propaganda by exhibiting as full a measure of Nationalism as that flaunted by the deposed leader, Zaghlul Pasha, and his party.

This policy should be borne in mind when considering recent developments. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the Egyptian politician generally lacks little in astuteness, though the same cannot be said perhaps as regards common sense.

Thus, although it is quite possible that certain measures recently introduced are not as radical a step toward the complete emancipation of Egypt from British influence as would appear, it is just as possible that the present ministers are undermining British authority in a way they would not attempt had they not the excuse of the exigencies of present circumstances to fall back on.

English Officials Disliked

Among the intelligentsia there are very many who would be glad to see the last of the Anglo-Egyptian official, an attitude due largely to pique, as he has in the past filled several responsible posts and considerably more efficiently than an Egyptian would have done in his place. Again, his methods are not those of the Egyptian bureaucrat, to whose methods in which self-interest frequently figures so largely he has ever been an obstruction.

At the present moment considerable attention has been drawn to the question of dispensing with the services of Anglo-Egyptian officials, a subject envisaged in the Milner and Curzon projects, but given special prominence in the press recently.

In order to pay the necessary indemnities the sum of £4,000,000 is said to be required, but, while there is little doubt that up to a certain point the Ministry has not discouraged such rumors, it is understood that when brought up to the point by the Residency it said that it had no intention of dispensing with the services of any Englishmen.

This may or may not be literally true, but to those in touch with official life it is evident that there are indications that a policy of expatriating British officials by introducing a native régime with its characteristics so obnoxious to the average straightforward Englishman may be followed, as a result of which many resignations might be expected.

Arabic Adopted in School

The Ministry's recent decision to introduce Arabic as the sole medium of instruction in the first-year course in one of the principal schools is another case in point. As the retiring Adviser to the Ministry of Education, R. S. Patterson, one of the most capable men in the service of the Government, emphasized in a parting speech, the adoption of Arabic as a medium of teaching in the schools is to be deprecated, and there is no doubt that the standard of education will be adversely affected if the policy now inaugurated at this school is applied to other schools and colleges.

Yet the Government has been sending an exceptionally large number of students at its expense to Europe, and to England especially, in order to complete their studies. If in future a boy's education is to be entirely in Arabic, it is quite obvious that, apart from the shortcomings of that language as a medium of teaching technical subjects, he will be seriously handicapped if he has to go to a European university to complete his education.

There are, of course, those who believe that an Egyptian university will supply all the student's needs, but few who are acquainted with such technical subjects will agree with them.

AUSTRIA WAGING FIGHT ON ALCOHOL

Letter From President Tells Sum
Set Aside for Purpose

CHICAGO, July 5.—Austria "is at last awake to the necessity of a great action against alcohol," D. M. Hainisch, President of that country, said in a letter to Virgil G. Hinshaw, president of the Prohibition Foundation, made public by the latter today. Mr. Hinshaw visited Austria last October in the interests of the prohibition movement.

"The Federal Minister for Social Administration has allocated the sum of fifty millions for this purpose," the letter continued. "And the National Council will pass a law in accordance with which this money will be employed. Altogether the general feeling at present in Austria is favorable to the idea of alcoholism being fought by means of public measures."

"Large sections of the population realize at last that a nation in our present economic distress cannot afford such a high rate of expensive consumption of alcohol, and that, therefore, all facilities for financing this consumption must be removed or reduced."

"I hope, by intensifying our propaganda, thanks to the means put by you at our disposal, we shall succeed in utilizing this favorable feeling and shall pave the way for a comprehensive prohibition of alcohol or at least take the first steps toward that goal."

CANADA WARS ON SEA-LIONS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Relentless war against the herds of sea-lions which are destroying fish on the Pacific shores of Canada has been started by Canadian Government fishery authorities. Cruisers, armed with machine guns, are attacking the sea-lion herds at various points.

FEDERAL POLICE FORCE URGED TO STIFFEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Bar Association Committee Works Out Program to Remedy
Judicial System's Defects

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13 (Special Correspondence).—Centralization of all government detective agencies into one national police force, similar to Scotland Yard of England and establishment of state police working in closest harmony with the national force will be recommended to the American Bar Association by its committee on law enforcement, it was indicated here by Judge W. B. Swaney of Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of the committee.

Judge Swaney, Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of New York, and Marcus Kavanaugh of Chicago have been guests of Charles W. Farnham, St. Paul attorney, at his summer residence on St. Mary's Point, Lake St. Croix, completing their report. The four men with Wade H. Ellis of Washington, former Attorney-General of Ohio, comprise the law enforcement committee of the American Bar Association.

Wide Interest in Report

The association will convene in San Francisco, August 9, 10 and 11. The final draft of the law enforcement report will not be made public until then. Legal authorities of both England and America have been awaiting it. The committee met in Washington, Chicago, and New York. The present meeting is the final one.

Primarily the report, it was indicated, will recognize that law enforcement has broken down largely because the State and the Nation are under-policed.

The report will treat of three phases of the crime problem in its analysis. They are: The extent of crime in America today, the causes of the prevalence of crime, the remedies which must be adopted to curb crime. The report will carry a summary of observations and suggestions gained after seven months' study of law enforcement and criminal law and its processes and administration. Judge Swaney indicated the report would recommend:

Close co-operation between national, state and local law enforcement units. Consolidation of all detective agencies under the authority of the United States Department of Justice and the establishment by that department of a central bureau of information on crime and criminals, the people who are centralized national police force.

Simplification and consolidation of the various judicial structures to get prompt action in all cases.

An investigation by every state of the courts, court officials, codes and criminal procedure there existing and an attempt to bring the various codes and practices into greater harmony.

Exercise of more influence by the judge at a trial. The judge should be a moderator, summing up the facts and the law for the jury and taking a more active part in the proceedings.

Abolition of indictments for misdemeanor and summary trials for felonies should be on the original record.

Concurrence with the findings of the Chicago crime commission that there is "too much mollycoddling of the third and fourth classes of people who are criminals and that tender solicitude is misplaced."

Exercise of supervisory power by the Chief Justice and the Senior Circuit Judge over federal district judges.

An increase in the number of judges.

The divorce of judicial officers from politics and the betterment of their quality.

Choice of better men for the jury, only those men to be chosen who are well able to comprehend the Constitution and the statutes.

Foreign Criminals Barred

Stringent limitation on immigration, so that criminals and defectives will have no chance of entry into the United States.

An educational campaign to waken the people to their civic duty in law enforcement.

Passage of the Shields bill, prohibiting the interstate transportation of firearms or their importation from abroad.

A federal statute against lynching and mob violence of all kinds as far as is consistent with the Constitution.

Lag Behind England

"England's legal machinery is 50 years ahead of ours," Judge Swaney said. "Up to 1860 ours was ahead of theirs, but we have been too busy chasing the almighty dollar to solve those problems without which neither the blessings of life, liberty, nor wealth, indispensably necessary to happiness, are secure."

A perfect police system for the country districts, under the control of the Secretary of Home Affairs, with the gradual improvement of the penal code, by the eradication of recognized abuses, is found in England, Judge Swaney said. Criminals in England are in terror of the law, he said.

"The courts were reformed by providing an adequate judiciary, by consolidation, and by providing a sufficient number of judges to do the work—giving them adequate salaries, with a guaranty of life tenure of office and a pension after a certain number of years of service," he said.

"The abolition of technicalities in indictments and criminal procedure has brought about speedy and fair trials. Indictments which once reached the ridiculous length of 90 yards are now written in a few lines."

The mixture of populations in American cities is one of the contributing causes of the high crime rate here in comparison with European cities, in Judge Swaney's view.

law enforcement is everybody's business.

"In the last analysis, law and order are in the hands of the people. When evil is met by the combined forces of righteousness in the home, the school, the state, and the church, the result will be in favor of good government."

"The final report, now practically completed, will recommend a constructive policy which will tend to bring the machinery of law enforcement up to date. New laws will be proposed, but the main thing will be to reach public opinion so that the man on the street will see the need of law enforcement."

Judge Swaney proposed the resolution which authorized the appointment of the Committee on Law Enforcement at the American Bar Association convention in Cincinnati last summer.

"Since we started work Dec. 1 we have listened to the most eminent penologists and criminologists in the country," Judge Swaney observed. "Leading prosecutors from all parts of the United States have assisted us. We have visited individually or collectively most of the principal cities of the United States and Canada."

Interest Already Aroused

"Already there has been created by these meetings an interest on the part of the American public concerning law enforcement. Our investigations have centered the attention of public spirited citizens on the problem."

"Always before this last meeting, we have met in public session. We planned to conduct our last meeting here away from all distractions."

Mr. Severance, president of the association, congratulated the committee at the close of the session.

"It is very unusual for an unpaid committee of busy men to go about the country largely at its own expense on work of this kind," he said. "The public ought to appreciate its services. The Bar Association is highly appreciative of their work."

The report will be one of the features of the convention, which probably will be the most memorable ever conducted by the association, President Severance said. Chief Justice William Howard Taft and Vice-President Calvin Coolidge will deliver addresses. The final report will be submitted to the convention for action.

MR. FORD PLANS
PLANT IN MEXICO

Authorities Offer Co-operation to
Promote Industry

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Ford Motor Company plans the establishment of a large plant for the assembling of its cars in Mexico, according to official advice received here yesterday from Mexico City.

Representatives of the company, the advice stated, recently conferred with authorities of the State of Coahuila and business interests of Saltillo with a view to the possible selection of Saltillo as the location for the proposed plant.

As a result of these conferences, the advice declared, the Governor of Coahuila has offered the Ford company all possible facilities including the donation of land, exemption from taxes for at least 15 years, and any other assistance which it may be possible to extend.

Mr. Ford Believes Factories
Would End Strife in Mexico

DETROIT, July 14 (By The Associated Press).—Henry Ford's plan to establish a large assembling plant in Mexico is but a step in his scheme to "pacify Mexico with factories," revealed several years ago during the last period of strained relations between that country and the United States, it was said at Mr. Ford's office in Dearborn today.

Advices from Mexico City to Washington, stating Mr. Ford was desirous of erecting a plant in Mexico, were confirmed at the Ford offices. It also was recalled by persons close to the motor manufacturer that when invasion of Mexico on a large scale was discussed by prominent persons, several years ago, Mr. Ford made the statement:

"Let me invade Mexico with factories and give the people of that country something to do. Then there will be no more war there."

It was learned the assembling plant proposed may be but the first of several to be established throughout the southern Republic.

EARNINGS DECREASE
FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in May suffered another decline, while working expenses, for the first time since January, 1921, are shown at an increase. These features cause a sharp decrease in net earnings.

Net earnings for May, 1922, were \$2,344,515, as compared with \$3,293,551 for May, 1921. The net was greater than that for April, which was only \$1,548,772. While net earnings for the month were the second largest this year, the result was the poorest for any month of May in over 10 years. Gross earnings were \$15,564,345, a decrease of \$227,739 from the previous May. Working expenses at \$11,319,732 are up \$721,238.

VANCOUVER CONFISCATES BOATS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Fifteen Japanese fishing boats, owned by Japanese, were charged with illegal fishing, have been ordered confiscated at Port Alberni, Vancouver Island. In addition, fines totaling \$15,000 were levied on the charge of bringing fish-caught without licenses in extra-territorial waters into territorial waters to be sold. It is understood that the cases will be appealed.

NEBRASKA PRIMARY CAMPAIGN CLOSING

Voters Will Select Next Tuesday
Their Party Candidates
for Fall Elections

OMAHA, Neb., July 14 (By The Associated Press).—Republicans, Democrats and Progressives will go to the polls in Nebraska next Tuesday to select the candidates of their respective parties for United States Senator, Governor, practically every office that is elective in the State at large and a full congressional delegation. Prohibitionists have candidates for two offices.

Multiplicity of candidates, uncertainty as to how the women will vote, and the entrance into the Nebraska political arena of a third party, the Progressives, have the politicians guessing.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, United States Senator, is seeking re-nomination on the Democratic ticket to succeed himself. He is opposed by Anthony T. Monahan of Omaha and J. O. Shroyer of Humboldt. Mr. Hitchcock has announced his policy of being against the tariff and other measures sponsored by the national Administration at Washington.

Mr. Shroyer was drafted by dry Democrats, according to F. A. High of Lincoln, president of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon League, whose announcement has given this race a touch of the prohibition issue, although Mr. Hitchcock has stated that he considers the prohibition, as well as the suffrage question, settled issues.

Six to Contest Nomination

Six prominent Nebraskans will contest for the Republican senatorial nomination. They are: Albert B. Hefferis of Omaha, present Representative in Congress from the second district; R. B. Howell of Omaha, member of the Republican National Committee from Nebraska, who was elected to this position two years ago in a state-wide primary; C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, head of the United States Grain Growers, Inc.; Clarence A. Davis, attorney-general of Omaha; John O. Yelder of Omaha, and Frank John of Grand Island.

The Progressives will choose between Anson H. Bigelow of Omaha, and Arthur G. Wray of York.

Charles W. Bryan of Lincoln, brother of William Jennings Bryan, is being opposed for the Democratic nomination for Governor by J. N. Norton of Polk; Dan E. Butler of Omaha, and Will M. Maupin of Grand Island.

On the Republican side, the race is between Albert H. Byrum, of Bloomington; Adam McMullen of Beatrice; Charles G. Randall of Randolph, and George W. Sterlin of Omaha.

The different attitudes which prevail in the progressive camp complicate, somewhat, the race for Governor on their ticket. Some progressives stand for fusion with the older parties, while others are opposed to such action.

As a result, the party, which was organized recently at Grand Island, has for one of its candidates, J. N. Norton of Polk, who also is running on the Democratic ticket.

W. J. Taylor of Omaha is the other progressive candidate for Governor. He has announced that he is opposed to having anything to do with either of the major parties.

Fusion Moves Elsewhere

A similar situation exists in four of the six congressional districts where Democratic candidates are also running on the Progressive ticket. Under the Nebraska law, however, a candidate in the primary, running on two tickets, if defeated in a major party contest, cannot run in the following general election as a nominee on the minor ticket, unless the vote he polls in the minor contest is greater than that which he receives in the major party race.

The names of three women will appear on the various ballots. Two are seeking congressional nominations. They are Mrs. E. Luella Barton, of Lincoln in the first district, running on the prohibition ticket and Mrs. Irene C. Ashland, of Omaha, in the fourth district, on the Democratic ballot. Mrs. Emma Hanlon Paul, of Harvard seeks the progressive nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

The only candidate of the prohibition party other than Mrs. Barton, is John M. Johnson of University Place, who is running for Lieutenant-Governor.

UNIVERSITY AIDS
ONTARIO FARM CLUBS

LONDON, Ontario, June 28 (Special).—Tutorial classes in farmers' clubs are being considered by the directors of educational extension work at Western University. The United Farmers of Ontario have appointed H. H. Staples as provincial representative of their organization to cooperate with university authorities in this respect, and it is proposed to apply the idea to many of the hundreds of clubs which are an outstanding feature of the rural life of Ontario.

Under the tutorial class system a group joins to study a particular subject given by a college; economics, for example. Lectures are given by university professors at intervals and special instruction is sent to the class by mail. Regular examinations are held and university certificates for the particular subjects taught are given.

IRON ORE SUBSIDY
ASKED BY CANADIANS

TORONTO, July 6 (Special Correspondence).—A conference of mining men and others interested in the iron ore industry of Ontario met recently to get expert opinion on the possibility of commercial Canadian iron ore development. Government assistance in the development of the industry was urged.

A resolution was passed by the conference calling upon the Government for financial assistance, mentioning a period of 15 years. Although it was originally proposed that 75 cents per ton of ore should be set forth as the amount of assistance required, this was ultimately left indefinite. An investigation committee was also urged, consisting of a geologist, a metallurgist and a transportation expert to go into the whole question, and also a special survey.

Beautiful FURS
AT DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

RACCOON COATS in lovely smart new 40-inch models of the finest dark Northwestern skins; worked full without borders. Priced exceedingly close at \$285.00, and specially reduced. \$228.00

The Rollins Co.

36 Adams, West, Main Floor Store, and Entire Second Floor, Stroh Building, Detroit

BRITAIN WILL FLASH NEWS HALF WAY ROUND THE GLOBE

Direct Communication With Antipodes Possible With
Powerful New Installation, Official Announces

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14.—International importance attaches to the British Postmaster-General's announcement last night that a wireless station is to be set up in England powerful enough to send messages direct to Australia. It is now possible to construct such a station, though its rate of dispatch is not likely to be very fast until further improvements are made in wireless methods. There exists, nevertheless, a large field for its usefulness in cheapening and improving communication between the far-separated branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

British India already possesses a chain of powerful wireless installations of the kind, dotted across that continent from Karachi and Peshawar on the west to Calcutta and Rangoon on the east. These stations, during the war, kept India in constant touch with French and German propaganda, and they should be enabled by the proposed new installation in England to exchange messages direct with this country.

Australia's Government is setting up similar installations for itself and the New Zealand and South African administrations will no doubt do the same.

Ordinary newspaper communications must continue to be transmitted by cable, as being a swifter and more dependable means of transmission, but the new installation may hope to take on much of the routine official and private cable matter, where promptness of delivery is less essential. This means a large extension of "deferred" facilities, which should cheapen communication and promote much of what now is mail matter to the status of cable stories published within 24 hours of despatch.

As practically all this will be broadcasted throughout the world, it should help to reduce international misunderstandings and to draw races and peoples together.

FRENCH WAR DEBT
FUNDING TAKEN UP

Mission to America Asked to Give
Facts on Financial Status

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Preliminary negotiations for the funding of the French war debt of \$3,500,000,000 to the United States were begun yesterday at the Treasury by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the World War Debt Funding Commission, and Jean V. Parmentier, Director of Finance of the French Treasury.

This was the first direct contact between this country and the allies on the subject of the war debts, which aggregate \$11,000,000,000.

The meeting of the French representative with Mr. Mellon was confined to a general discussion of the financial condition of France. Mr. Parmentier was informed that the commission desired statements as to the French budget for the present, past and future years, the volume of exports and imports and the trend of her foreign and general trade. When the French statements are available, Mr. Parmentier is to meet with the full debt commission.

Great Britain is expected to be the next of the Allies to begin refunding negotiations. Although official advice are lacking, information has been received, it was said yesterday at the Treasury, indicating that Sir Auckland Geddes, on his return here soon, would be accompanied by British financial experts authorized to treat with the debt commission.

ONTARIO FARMERS
URGED TO UNITE

Co-operation in California Cited
as Proof of Benefits

LONDON, Ont., June 28 (Special Correspondence).—Urging the dairy farmers of western Ontario to organize for co-operative marketing, Aaron Sapro of California, an expert in this work, declared at a big meeting here that commodity organizations for the promotion of co-operative selling had raised the standard of living in the agricultural sections of California and had also produced a better community feeling than could be found in any other state in the American Union. What it had done for California, he said, it would do for the people of Ontario.

"You have better crops and a better location in regard to markets," he said, "and there is no reason why co-operative marketing cannot be a greater success here than in California. You have our example ahead of you now. There is no reason why you cannot succeed." He mentioned prunes and oranges as two commodities that had been made extremely profitable by co-operative marketing. There must be hard and fast agreement, he said, between producers and associations that all members should sell their entire product through the association.

Mr. Sapro is speaking throughout Ontario under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

VETERAN IGNORES HOSPITAL THREAT

Quits Camp Kearny Institution
Despite Opposition of Physician
and Red Cross Delegation

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—Because an incapacitated veteran of the World War, who had been undergoing treatment at the Camp Kearny Hospital here for tubercular trouble, left that institution recently without giving the customary notice, and signed his intention of trying Christian Science as a "last resort," the physician in charge of the case threatened to write to Washington and discourage continuance of the patient's compensation from the Government.

At the request of the man's wife, a local Christian Science practitioner visited the Camp Kearny hospital a short time ago and talked with the patient. She learned that he was being given six different kinds of medicine and two hypodermics daily. He had failed appreciably under this treatment and his wife had been informed by one of the physicians in charge that her husband had little or no chance for recovery.

Just before the patient was removed from the hospital and taken to a local hotel, the physician asserted that his leaving the institution was "foolish." The physician's displeasure was further expressed by a threat to write to Government authorities in Washington, and do all in his power "to prevent the patient from receiving any further compensation for his services in the war."

Soon after the patient had been made comfortable at a local hotel, he was visited by a committee from the local Red Cross, at which time his wife was told that "if she insisted on keeping her husband out of the Camp Kearny Hospital and refused to allow him to return for more treatment, any further help from the Red Cross would be withheld."

The threat of the Camp Kearny physician that he would try to induce the Government to discontinue all compensation and the assertion by the Red Cross committee that no further aid from that organization would be forthcoming unless the man was returned to the Camp Kearny hospital, failed to impress the patient's wife, who, with her husband, is now living at Old Town, a suburb of San Diego.

Incidentally, the patient has improved since leaving the Camp Kearny hospital.

"WE WANT HENRY"
FORD CLUB SLOGAN

Chicago Headquarters Opened in
Presidential Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14.—A "Henry Ford for President Club" headquarters has been opened in Chicago and an active campaign launched by the sending out of booster literature to prospective "We Want Henry" members.

Edward F. Kelley, former Detroit politician, who once ran against Frank Doremus for Representative in Congress, is in charge. He said Mr. Ford had not stamped his approval either on the opening of the headquarters here or on the general movement, by his Dearborn, Mich., friends to run him for President.

The Democratic ballot probably will be chosen as the political ticket on which to place their candidates, Mr. Kelley said. The literature sent out sets forth the reasons his friends believe Mr. Ford should be supported and asks citizens to write the automobile manufacturer urging him to become a candidate.

Mr. Kelley said a large number of requests have been received from farmers as well as townsfolk throughout the middle west making this request of Mr. Ford and that they are being bundled to be taken to Dearborn when the leaders think the time is ripe to ask Mr. Ford to become a candidate.

Circulars have been sent to Republicans, Democrats and to other party followers, according to Mr. Kelley. "In another month I believe we will be able to show to men who usually control party conventions that there is a huge demand for Henry Ford for President," Mr. Kelley said.

CANADIAN PREMIER
FAVORS "DRY" PLAN

TORONTO, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—"In my opinion government control of liquor is not any where near so successful as the temperance measure we have in Ontario, straight prohibition," stated E. C. Drury, Premier of the Province, in a recent press interview, on his return from two weeks' sojourn in British Columbia, which is one of Canada's two "wet" provinces.

Mr. Drury was frank in saying that his information was that the system of Government control was subject to considerable abuse. It had not seemed to dispense with the bootlegger, nor had it completely eliminated drunkenness.

"From the standpoint of temperance," he added, "I feel that the system we have in Ontario is the better one. I come back more satisfied than I was before that straight prohibition is the better of the two policies."

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Men's Store
Takes a Price Reduction
on Three-Piece Suits

Hundreds of business and sports suits of worsted, unfinished worsted, cashmere, homespun, herringbone, light and dark patterns. Weights for year round wear. For young men and older men. All at reduced prices. All from regular stocks. Kuppenheimer and Hudson models.

\$29.50, \$39.50, \$49.50, \$54.50 and \$57.50

Men's Store—Second Floor

"Say it with Flowers"
John Breitmeyer's Sons

"The House of Flowers"

For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home.

1919 Broadway David Whitney Bldg. DETROIT, MICH.

See the New
Platinum Mounting

We Are Now Offering at
\$37.50

HUGH CONNOLLY
AND SON

State and Griswold
DETROIT

Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery

MILTON

1509 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

POLAND SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS

WARSAW, June 19.—The Polish Foreign Office, in publishing the ratification of the Franco-Polish commercial treaty, announces that Poland has now signed trade agreements with nine other signatories—Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Austria, Mexico, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia—and is making negotiations for similar treaties with Britain, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway

Airplane Radio, Developed by War, Proves Its Value in Peace Time

RADIO experts may know it, but there are certainly many thousands of persons, now entertained daily by the wireless telephone, who are unaware that the World War hastened the commercial development of this instrument by perhaps a decade, graduating the radiophone from the kindergarten to the laboratory, so to speak. In this progress, the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the men of the United States Army performed a major part and blazed the way for the perfected instruments of today.

Twelve years ago it occurred to Clarence C. Culver, then a Lieutenant in the United States cavalry, that the airplane would be a much more effective aid in scouting if, while aloft, it could communicate with the ground. With the helpful collaboration of another enthusiast, Harry M. Horton, there was evolved a demonstrating outfit that made it feasible, in August, 1910, to telegraph by wireless from a machine in flight to a receiving set stationed on the ground. That performance, though modest as judged by later standards, was of revolutionary significance, and answered in the most convincing fashion the doubting gentry who said: "It can't be done."

Lieutenant Culver, though pleased, realized that wireless telegraphy was only a step toward his goal. He was fully alive to the difficulties a man up in the air would have in operating a telegraph key, and he felt that nothing short of the spoken word would answer all requirements. At once he turned his attention to adopting the radiophone to air service. One obstacle after another had to be overcome; and it was really not until 1916 that apparatus was devised that gave promise of success under the conditions imposed by the types of flying machines then in use in the army. After several preliminary experiments, Captain Culver and his associates were able to talk by radiophone from an airplane to a receiving set on the ground in February, 1917. That was a one-way voice transmission; but, even so, it laid a firm foundation for others to build upon in producing, for military purposes, instruments which have made the radio telephone universally popular.

Difficulties in Eliminating Noises

It is not the intention in this article to go into the technical niceties of the work that followed which enabled the United States, shortly before the armistice, to equip its fighting airplanes with two kinds of radiophones: one type capable of receiving only, and a second type which could both receive and transmit human speech. It is enough for us to know that in either case the deafening noise of the flying machine's motor and propeller had to be and were neutralized so that the listener could hear only the sounds of the spoken message. This was rendered practicable by a form of helmet, carrying the telephone receivers, which shut out extraneous noises, and by an ingenious pattern of transmitter which would pick up and forward the speech impulses while insensitive to the racket of the racing engine and the whirling propeller.

Today the airplane radio is helping the United States Forest Service to protect the nation's 7,000,000 square miles of timber reservations from the ravages of fire. The forest patrol, although relatively small, does its work with reasonable effectiveness over an expansive territory. Observations posts are maintained at command heights, ridges or mountain peaks; and upon the appearance of smoke the lookout telephones to the ranger's station that happens to be nearest to the fire. The ranger hastens off at once, or he gets his orders when next he reports by wire telephone to the lookout dominating his patrol, which has an area of 62,000 acres.

This procedure has its decided limitations. Even from the vantage point high above the surrounding country, and aided as he generally is by field glasses or maybe a telescope, the lookout not only has to contend with atmospheric conditions, which may restrict his view, but his angle of vision may entail a forest-climbing, and this may mislead him by miles as to the true location of the source of the telltale smoke. In short, through no fault of his own, the fixed observer may either fail to see the warning smoke or he may dispatch to the far-off fire a ranger who is not the one closest to it. Before the ranger can get to the blaze it may have acquired dangerous headway. Success in finding a forest fire lies in dealing with it promptly; this is true at some seasons more than at others—and also in marshalling the battling forces where they can act most effectively in checking the flames. Forest fires have, in recent years, damaged annually, timber valued at from \$500,000 to about \$5,000,000.

Some of these fires are due to careless tourists; others are from lightning. In fact, in one forest in California, a series of storms started 48 fires within six days. Thus no matter how quickly a mounted ranger might move about, it would be next to impossible for him to extinguish all the fires in his territory.

The Joint Patrols of 1921

In recognition of the difficulties of maintaining the protective patrols, the United States Forest Service and the United States Army Air Service joined patrols in 1921, and the latter, by means of flying machines and a system of radio communication, very measurably amplified the Government's surveillance over some of our great national playgrounds. To be exact, the army, in three states alone, discovered no fewer than 322 fires, and they were instrumental in nipping these blazes in their incipency. Twenty-one radio stations were established within the forests of California, Washington, and Oregon; and two squadrons of aviators and their machines were detailed to assist the regular ground organization in keeping watch and ward over those regions. Those months of co-operation were both satisfactory and illuminating.

Not only were the eagle-eyed men high aloft able to survey wide zones, but they were also able to send

promptly by radio to the receiving stations definite information as to the location of a fire and its apparent magnitude. The same procedure was followed where several fires were observed; and the receiving stations, by a system of two-way radio, were in a position to talk back and forth among themselves and to dispatch fire fighters to the seats of trouble with the least delay. In this work the service employed both the wireless telegraph and the radiophone; and as a result of the experience gained in the summer of 1921, the intention from now is to utilize the radiophone exclusively. Wherever practicable the airplanes and the ground stations will be equipped with sets capable of receiving and of transmitting vocal messages.

Before the Water Boiled

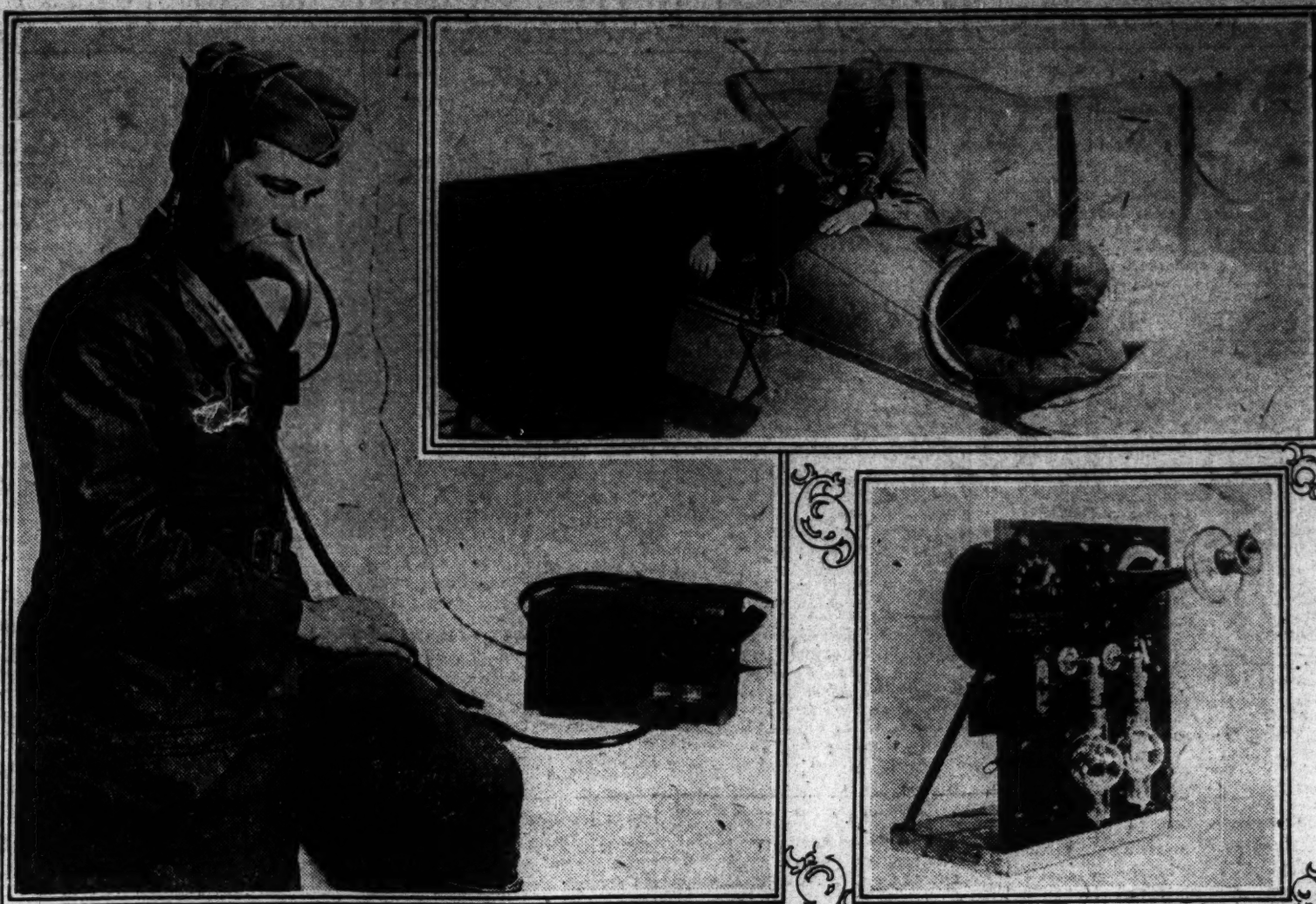
There is a story current in the Air Service which deserves repeating here. It seems that a westerner, quite accustomed to camping out in the timberlands, was ranging last August over one of the Government forest reservations, and at noon he halted and built a small fire to cook his midday meal. He knew that he was violating the law, but satisfied his conscience with the thought that he would extinguish the blaze immediately after it had served his purpose. The water he was heating had not come to a boil before he heard the droning of a flying machine way overhead; and he was puzzled, for he was resting at a point 75 miles away from any sizable community. He was not left long in doubt. A short while afterward, a ranger, from a station three miles off, arrived by way of a "road road," arrested the camper, and hustled him off to the nearest presiding official. The latter imposed a fine which the westerner paid cheerfully, saying, as he did so, "Service like this is worth the price."

So far, the flyers have had to send their messages to fixed ground stations, but it is proposed ere long to provide each aerial forest patrol with a voice-amplifying apparatus, which will enable the aviator to talk directly to persons actually engaged in fighting a fire. Tests of the device have revealed that it is possible to communicate vocally from a height of 4000 feet with the engines stopped and the airplane descending in a circling glide.

Work in Quebec

According to recent reports from Canada, it is estimated that the forest-fire losses in the Dominion will exceed those for 1921, which amounted to \$10,000,000. So seriously is the lumber and paper-pulp supply being devastated, that the authorities in the Province of Quebec, which has been hard hit, have passed an emergency order-in-council that makes it imperative to have a Government permit to visit forests. The lookouts on the mountain tops have been augmented by British-Vickers Amphibian airplanes, which can rise or descend just as well on land as on the water. These airplanes are equipped with radiophones; and, besides the pilot and observer, are capable of carrying several fire fighters.

In view of what has been accomplished by the United States Army Air Service in connection with forest patrolling, we should readily appreciate the value of a system which the same organization has outlined to the regulation of traffic on the public highways in the event of a tie-up of light transportation at any time. As a matter of fact, this provision is an adaptation of a scheme previously planned by the British when the authorities feared that an impending general railroad strike in England would utterly demoralize the overland movement of vitally essential foodstuffs and kindred necessities. It was proposed to outfit airplanes with radio receiving and transmitting sets, and to establish stations similarly



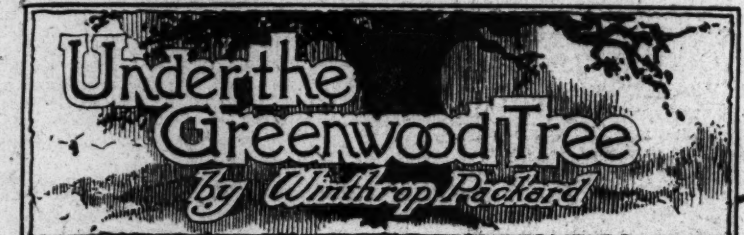
Upper Left—A Portable Radiophone Set, Which Makes It Possible to Receive and Send from Any Desired Position. Upper Right—A Pilot and an Observer Can Now Communicate With One Another by Voice Despite the Roar of the Motor. Center—The Transmitter Panel of a Radiophone. Lower—Directing Airplanes by Radio Telephone. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Culver Talking into the Transmitter.

equipped at chosen points along the principal roads. The object of course, was thus to direct the flow of vehicular traffic converging upon or departing from centers of population, and to prevent congestion and the consequent slowing up or stoppage of traffic where the tide would naturally be densest.

Use in Mackerel Fishing

The radiophone, as perfected for the fighting flying machine, is also likely to play a very useful part in promoting efficiency in several departments of our coastwise fishing industry. Among mackerel fishermen, for instance, a lookout is kept up in the crossstreets of every schooner so that he can scan the waters around for the tell-tale darkened patch which indicates the presence of the fish. When chance brings a school within his view, the lookout sends word to the deck, and off go the small boats with their seines. How much more effective would be the efforts of the fishermen if an aviator were at hand to watch over a much wider stretch of the sea. He could telephone to a schooner where to seek his finny quarry instead of just happening upon it. On the Pacific coast this has been done, and exceptionally large hauls have been made in consequence. The same idea has been applied with good results in the sealing industry.

Airplane radio, scarcely more than a laboratory toy before 1914, is now a thoroughly practicable instrument of communication; and, as this article points out, it is being put to diverse peace-time services. Its field of usefulness will grow rapidly from now on as new adaptations suggest themselves.



Woodchuck Ways

I AM convinced that the woodchuck was originally a dweller underneath the greenwood tree. There today one may find individual families which seem to differ much in characteristics and appearance from the sleek roly-poly inhabitants of the fields and pastures.

Also I have an idea that the pasture woodchuck was the original of the famous seven sleepers. All of them, for surely no living creature can match him in the number of consecutive hours a lifetime, that he can and does sleep.

To be sure there is the dormouse, famed in English literature for his nap-taking proclivities. But English wintertime is mild compared with those of regions where the woodchuck dwells. Their frosts do not bite deep and their chill winds are not bitter. The dormouse naps, to be sure, throughout the winter, but between naps he looks out from his hole to see what the weather may be, and even when snugly interned he is very likely not asleep, for the dormouse lays up provisions of hazelnuts, feeding upon which he needs must be partly awake.

The woodchuck has a system that beats all that. He spends the few odd waking moments of the summer and fall in eating prodigiously. Then, if winter comes, he retires for the season, goes down into the snug earth below the frost line and goes to sleep. It is fabled that on Candlemas Day, which is really midwinter, he comes out of his hole to see what the weather may be. But this is merely a form of poetic fervor in which makers of proverbs and folk tales are prone to indulge. I doubt if any simon-pure American wood-

chuck ever did any such thing in his life. What need, when half the prodigious store of fat which he took to bed with him is still tucked beneath his skin for the nourishment of his body, and he is sleeping and can sleep undisturbed?

I think the Candelmas Day fable came over from England with the Pilgrims, really refers to the dormouse, and belongs, with that lover of catnaps, in "Alice-in-Wonderland," along with the walrus, the carpenter and other quaint and humorous monstrosities. When the woodchuck goes to bed in his nest of soft grasses at the bottom of his well-built hole in late October he goes to bed for good, as we say in New England. No catnaps for him, no Candelmas Day excursions. Frost bites, cold bills and other winter sports he knows nothing of, for he does not expect to wake until the full tide of spring has made the pastures succulent with new growth once more.

He went to bed the fattest creature in seven counties. He wakes lean, but little he needs care for that. Just outside the entrance to his humble though comfortable abode are all the raw material carbohydrates that any animal, temporarily endowed with a lean and hungry look, could wish for. And has not the farmer planted his beans? He should worry! Really he should. Not because the beans hurt him; bless you! one woodchuck can eat a farmer's whole bean field and be happy over it, or at least around it. It isn't the beans but the farmer that hurts him. Of all the good things that the farmer plants in his kitchen or market garden, for the delectation of woodchucks, I am sure that the beans are the most enjoyed. But like the farmer and his human patrons the woodchuck is a cosmopolitan in his tastes. After he has eaten the beans he is perfectly willing to eat the peas, and after that

the squash vines. These gone, he revels in what is left.

Originally a dweller under the greenwood tree, that is, under the roots of it, he appreciates most those gardens planted nearest to the forest. But he is an accommodating gourmand, little addicted to long distance travel. If the bean-vine mountain does not come to Mahomet, Mahomet goes to the mountain and takes his lares and his penates, whatever these may be in woodchuck classic lore, with him. Right near the source of supplies, as opportunity offers, he builds the new home, a comfortable apartment which it may lack elegance. It has several entrances and an inner chamber so raised above the approaching passageway as to be dry in time of heavy rains. In the building of this home the woodchuck works with energy, but once this is completed labor stops for him for the rest of his life. If he can find a shelter that suits his fancy under a pile of logs or among the interstices of an ancient stone wall, so much the better. He saves just that amount of exertion.

In early morning, not too early, but as soon as he can shake off the bonds of slumber which always seem about to renew their hold on him, he goes forth to what is his principal meal of the day. Then he goes back and goes to sleep. Toward noon you are likely to see him, sitting at the entrance to his burrow sunning himself. Perhaps he takes a bit of luncheon then, but he soon goes back to the burrow for a siesta. He may come out at dusk for an evening meal, but the chances are fair that he sleeps right through until dawn. It may be that there are other animals that sleep more of a leisurely life away than the woodchuck but if so I do not know them.

Often the woodchuck on his way to the farmer's bean patch finds a clover field to his liking and stops there, digging his burrow in the field, connecting the various entrances with paths and making others through the clover to the more profuse and tender portions of the crop. For he is almost as fond of the farmer's clover as he is of his beans and will get equally fat upon it. On such nourishing diet he increases in girth until toward the end of the season, he is as nearly spherical as it is possible for any animal to be. If you meet him face to face among the clover he simply rolls away on casters, so to speak.

But he may not roll away at all. The woodchuck is a fearsome little chap and is given to defying the fates. He may just sit upon his haunches and chatter those long yellow incisors of his at you and await your advances. If he is a dogged fighter and can give a good account of himself with an adversary. Rambling in the open pasture in summer one often meets younk wood-

chucks wandering about by themselves, unattended and unafraid. These rarely run but sit up and await all comers, biting with infantile savagery at whatever comes within reach. Surprised thus young or old have a shrill little cry, half squeal, half whistle, which is characteristic of the animal. Of these wandering youngsters, said to be driven from the home burrow by hard-hearted parents, I fancy foxes take rather heavy toll. The farmer's dog too is apt to shake them up though he needs to watch out when doing it. Many a woodchuck has sent the farmer's dog home, soundly whipped in a rough and tumble fight.

Such is the story of the "sound sleeper" of the pastures. The woodland woodchuck from whom the pasture animal has no doubt descended is a more active creature. In the days before the white man came to plant clover and bean fields for him the woodland dweller had a long list of enemies. Bears, wolves, lynxes, panthers, no doubt all preyed on these creatures as opportunity offered and they taught him to be alert and wary. Now only the fox, the farmer's dog and often the irate farmer threaten him as enemies but the woodland woodchuck is still alert, comparatively lean and resourceful and well able to take care of himself.

Free Public Reading Rooms in Holland

Although Holland cannot boast of possessing an Andrew Carnegie, its organization of free public reading rooms is very vigorous and growing rapidly. The public reading room movement in Holland started in the old town of Utrecht. In fact, the Utrecht institution was really more a Toynbee society with an adjoining room where one could go and read a few hours a day, than a regular reading room in the modern sense of the word.

In 1898, the first real reading room was opened in Dordrecht, soon to be followed by Groningen, Leeuwarden, The Hague and Rotterdam (1903-07). After that time the growth was more rapid and now about 70 reading rooms offer hospitality to thousands of people, all of them in cities of more than 5000 inhabitants. The greater part of this success may be ascribed to the Central Association of Free Public Reading Rooms, founded in 1908 by Dr. van Beresteijn and others. Nowadays every town of more than 5000 inhabitants can have the state subsidy provided the municipality and the province are willing to pay part of the expenses. The state subsidy is 50 cents Dutch (about 20 dollar cents) per head for a town of 5000 inhabitants and rises with every 1000 inhabitants, but the increase gets steadily lower in proportion to the increase in the number of inhabitants.

Dickens' Early Home Will Become a Museum

The London branch of the Dickens Fellowship has obtained an option to purchase No. 46 Doughty Street, Bloomsbury, where the novelist resided for the greater part of three years. It is their intention, if they are successful, to establish there a national shrine and Dickens museum. Dickens' birthplace at Portico is already safe in this respect, and there one may see an invaluable collection of books and relics associated with the novelist's life. Nothing of the kind is yet to be found in London, where by far the greater number of his years were spent. His residence in Fumival's Inn has disappeared, and Tavistock House, where he lived for a time, has been demolished. No. 46, Doughty Street remains practically as he left it, and would serve excellently well the purpose which the fellowship has in view.

Early in March, 1837, Dickens wrote to Forster that he was beset by a crew of house agents and attorneys, and in the same month he moved into Doughty Street from Fumival's Inn. His small household consisted of his wife and their first son, and his wife's sister, Mary Hogarth. Among the works which he took with him was "Pickwick," and when the twelfth number was issued he celebrated the event by a dinner. "Oliver Twist" was entirely produced there, with Forster sitting at hand to read the last chapter as he wrote it; the greater part of "Nicholas Nickleby" also; and two numbers of "Barnaby Rudge" with a good deal of miscellaneous work.

Dickens took his work and his pleasures with zest. Forster has told us that when he had been "hunted hard" by one of his printers, "he would suggest a day on horseback," proposing that we should start together that morning at 11 o'clock for a 15-mile ride out, ditto in, and a lunch on the road, with a windup of 6 o'clock dinner at Doughty Street."

Family dinners were a feature of the novelist's life in those days, and uncles, aunts, sisters, and cousins, with occasionally Leigh Hunt, Harrison Ainsworth, and others, would combine to make merry round his hospitable board. George Henry Lewes called to see him in Doughty Street, and was surprised to find that his shelves carried nothing but three-volume novels and books of travel, for Dickens studied human nature more than the printed page. And what a gorgeous sartorial spectacle he must have presented in those days, with his embroidered satin cravat of the deepest blue, his green waistcoat with gold flowers, his dress coat with silver collar and satin facings, his opulence of white cuff, and many rings.

Letters written towards the close of 1839 show that his attention was divided between "Barnaby Rudge," and seeking a larger house, and before the end of the year he had moved out of Doughty Street into Devonshire Terrace.

The Dickens Fellowship have an option to purchase the house for £3000, and it may also become necessary to buy the adjoining premises for £1500. Johnson has his shrine in Gough Square; Carlyle his at Chelsea; it should be an easy matter to raise £4500 in order that Dickens may be honored in the city of which he was one of the wealthiest sons.

A Viennese Attraction's End

Lovers of the lighter forms of amusement in Vienna are just now bemoaning the disappearance of one of their most famous and hitherto popular "side-shows." This is the long-established "Chinese Booth" installed in the world-renowned Prater Gardens by Signor Calafati. It took the form of a large dome-shaped building, in the center of which stood a colossal figure of a "Chinaman" with voluminous silk robe and long pigtail complete. Round him revolved, to the strident accompaniment of a powerful steam organ, a succession of wooden horses ridden by merry-makers; and from time to time the "Chinaman" would himself revolve and lift his arms. But of late his mechanism has rusted from disuse, and his once gorgeous garments become moth-eaten and shabby. And now, owing to bad times and fierce competition elsewhere, the booth has been finally shut and its dominating figure deposed.

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EXTENSIVE TOUR IS CONTEMPLATED

New Zealand May Play Host to North American Track Stars Next Season

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence).—A movement is afoot in New Zealand to invite a combined Californian and Canadian athletic team to tour the Dominion in the near future, probably next season. Nothing definite has as yet been made public, but the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association is considering the advisability of forwarding to the Canadian and American authorities an invitation to send a team to tour the Dominion. The question of finance will have to be thoroughly gone into before a decision on the question is reached.

The last time an American team visited the Dominion was in 1914, when G. L. Parker and J. A. Power made a very successful tour. The names of both these runners still figure in the New Zealand record books. Parker's time was 18.5 for the quarter-mile and Power's of 18.2 for the 138-5, for the mile not having been bettered to date. This team was the first from America to visit the Dominion under the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association, but prior to that Americans, singly and in pairs, toured the Dominion. This, however, was in the days when amateur athletics were practically unknown in the Dominion and when every runner was more or less a professional.

Two names are especially mentioned in connection with the 1905 tour—the phenomenal sprinter, Sam Houston, and the American mile runner, J. A. Power.

Paddock, and the wonderful Canadian hurdler, Earl Thompson. If the New Zealand authorities decide to issue an invitation they will specially request that these two men shall be included in the team. While it is realized that they are unlikely to be properly extended by local runners it is considered that from the educational point of view the tour would be a great success, while men of such renown could hardly fail to draw the public.

Athletics in the Dominion at present are on a firmer basis than ever before. The sport experienced a great revival last season, chiefly as a result of the visit to the Dominion of a team of South African athletes. This team, consisting of fine runners and a manager, was financed by a Johannesburg magnate, A. C. Hadley, who guaranteed £2000 in order that the tour might succeed.

The team won for itself a great reputation in New Zealand. J. K. Ayres-Oosterlaak and J. W. Bukes, both of whom represented South Africa at the 1920 Olympic Games.

proved themselves sprinters above the ordinary, while another sprinter in H. P. Kinsman, the youngest member of the team, impressed the critics as a runner with great prospects ahead of him. Although young and consequently somewhat inexperienced, Kinsman is a natural runner possessed of any amount of pace. He is a very pretty runner to watch and finishes in phenomenal fashion, appearing to

bound over the final 20 yards. He is expected to prove a big factor in the 1934 Olympic Games. R. Johnston, the quarter-miler, failed to break Parker's record by 3-5s. on two occasions, but D. Leathern, the other member of the party, although he lowered the New Zealand half-mile record, was not as successful as his

The tour proved that at present New Zealand possesses only one sprinter of outstanding merit, but has a fine quartet of middle distance men. George Davidson, who competed at the last Olympic Games and later represented the British Empire against America, is the sprinter referred to. Last season he was unable to do himself justice, owing to his not being able to train properly. Of the middle distance men, C. H. Taylor, holder of the Australasian half-mile title, is the star. He is best at distances from

also ran some very fine mile races. Taylor is just the build and physique of the perfect half-mile. R. Rose, a recent discovery, is a mile of remarkable ability, but a man who is unlikely to last long at the game. Last season, coming straight from a hard morning's work on his farm, he ran a mile in 4m. 25s., but has bettered this on several occasions.

West New Zealand next year it is from the middle distance men that they will receive most opposition.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	52	23	.697
Leula	52	25	.688
Leula City	48	36	.571
Wichita	45	42	.517
Omaha	44	43	.513
Oklahoma City	38	51	.427
Des Moines	32	54	.373
Denver	29	58	.341

RESULTS THURSDAY

NINETEEN CARS TO START
STRASBOURG, July 13 (By The Associated Press).—Nineteen motor cars weighed in here today for the Grand Prix, which will be run next Saturday afternoon. The cars will start the first time at 11. Eleven French, five English and three Italian cars qualified for the race. Drivers include Nazzaro, who won the 1924 Indianapolis race, and the first time. Eleven French, five English and three Italian cars qualified for the race. Drivers include Nazzaro, who won the 1924 Indianapolis race, and the first time. Eleven French, five English and three Italian cars qualified for the race. Drivers include Nazzaro, who won the 1924 Indianapolis race, and the first time.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1430

1

ATHLETICS

CANADIANS TO INVADE THE U. S.

Montreal Four to Meet Myopia Hunt Club Teams

HAMILTON, Mass., July 14 (Special)—Polo enthusiasts in the North Shore summer colony are looking ahead with eager interest to the proposed visit of the Montreal polo team, which will meet teams of the Myopia Hunt Club in competitive matches starting July 20. The Canadian team will remain here for three days' play, and is hastening back to its home club at the expiration of that period, in order not to disturb the regular schedule of Montreal games.

It will be the first time that a Canadian team has played in Hamilton. This year the Montreal club has transferred its tours from the middle west district to the New England circuit. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the visitors of the Myopia Hunt Club, and it is expected that many extra features will be inserted into the regular program of social events during the three-day polo exhibition.

The Montreal ponies will arrive at Hamilton fully 48 hours in advance of the visiting team, which will be captained by Hartland MacDougall, a four-goal man, with General MacBrien and the Ogilvie brothers, two-goal men.

It is expected that the relationship between the Canadian and Myopia polo teams will be conducive to an increased interest in the game, particularly in the North Shore district, and it is hoped that an international series may in the outgrowth of the coming match.

PICK-UPS

WILLIAM DOAK of the St. Louis Nationals knocks more persistently than ever at the door of the pitching family. His one-hit performance against Philadelphia yesterday was the second such achievement of his during the year, and his third in two years. In each instance an infield single has stood between the veteran pitcher and no-hit laurels. This is Doak's tenth season as a Cardinal.

Rogers Hornsby, Kenneth Williams and Clarence Walker are staging a merry fight for the 1922 home run crown, while Harry Heilmann is approaching the front line by leaps and bounds and George H. Ruth always looms dangerously in the offing. Everybody is happy with "Australian" Wool on his almost continuous journey out to the fences—each instance of which is credited with a homer or two for the first time in their careers.

All three games in the National League yesterday were decided by one run. The Cleveland Indians' victory in the American was equally close, the outcome of which hinged on the decision of one play late in the game.

Charles Holocheer of the Cubs was the only player yesterday to enter the four-hit class in either circuit. He had 12 innings to do it in, though, and he is credited with going to bat six times. The Brooklyn Dodgers' pitcher, who entered two "struck-outs"—Wilbert Robinson's team having lost seven straight in its plodding through the west up to the time of beating the Reds, who were enjoying quite a run of victories on their own account.

The New York American League Club's pennant, which, as some one remarked, "cost \$1,000,000 to buy, was blown from its moorings by the high wind that prevailed over the Polo Grounds early last evening. Now the Yankees, in justice to their employers, have nothing to do but go out and win another one to replace it.

Pittsburgh reports happily that Walter Schmidt, its recalcitrant catcher, has at last signed up and will report to Manager McKee without delay. He had held out for a \$10,000 salary. This puts it up to Commissioner Landis to say when the receiving star may take up his accustomed duties behind the bat.

Manager John Mack of the Pittsburgh (Mass.) Eastern League team has denied that the club franchise is to be transferred to Holyoke or to Portland, Me., as recent rumors have had it. He added that he intends to rebuild the Pittsburgh nine to get it out of last place.

PLAYING CONDITIONS FOR TITLE POLO AT RUMSON ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, July 14—The American Polo Association has announced the conditions under which the open polo championship and the Herbert Memorial trophy will be contested for at the Rumson Country Club, Rumson, Aug. 26 to Sept. 9. The British and Argentine fours, the Pastock team and the three teams of the High Goal American players are entered.

The open championship is played without handicap and the contesting teams may be made up of players from different clubs. The cup was presented by Joseph B. Thomas and individual prizes are offered by the association.

The Herbert Memorial trophy is offered by the Rumson Country Club in memory of the chairman of the Polo Association. This event is open to four whose aggregate handicap is not less than 20 goals and will be played for under the existing handicap. All six of the teams are very closely matched, only two or three goals separating the highest from the lowest in handicaps.

WAGNER COMPLETES RIDE LOS ANGELES, July 14—Clarence Wagner, amateur bicycle racer, completed the last lap of a transcontinental ride here yesterday. His time from New York was 28 days, 4h 15m, which clips more than six days from the previous pedaling record of 35 days.

DOMINION TENNIS NEARING FINISH

Two New Yorkers Left Out of Four in Title Singles

TORONTO, Ont., July 14 (Special)—The number of competitors in the four of the five championship events of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association's tournament which commenced here a week ago was yesterday reduced to four and the semi-finals in all of these will be held today. In the fifth event, the men's doubles, the number of survivors is down to eight and two rounds will be played today in order that the finals alone remain for Saturday. The men's and ladies' handicaps are also well away and may possibly be finished on Saturday.

Of the four players remaining in the men's singles two are from New York and two from Toronto. Fred Anderson, who was prominent in local tennis circles a generation ago before moving to New York, and his son Frank, the United States indoor champion, have eliminated all opponents, while Leroy Rennie, who lost his Ontario championship last week, and B. Baird, a former champion, are the remaining Canadians. It is a case of New York versus Toronto in the semi-finals, and there is a strong possibility that father and son will oppose each other in the titular contest.

Rennie was eliminated from the Ontario title last week by W. Crocker of McGill University, who ultimately won the title, but he obtained revenge today by defeating Crocker in three sets. G. D. Holmes of Winnipeg, Man., was within a stroke of winning his match from F. G. Anderson in the second set when he was leading 6-1, and the game scored was 40-15. Anderson staged a strong rally and won six games in a row and then took the third set easily. Baird had little trouble in defeating B. Thomas, the Ontario junior champion, while Frank Anderson was given a hard two-set argument by Cumming of Windsor, Ont. The latter match proved the best tennis of the day, although it was not the most spectacular.

Of the four ladies left in that championship event it looks as if Mrs. H. Bickle of this city and Miss Hutching of Bermuda would meet in the final. Mrs. Bickle is the only 1921 champion who is defending a title, and she won the States national at Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Hutching is the Ontario and Bermuda champion.

Only three players remain in the junior and all are from outside points. B. Thomas who defeated E. V. Richnitzer of London, in the Ontario junior final again disposed of the Londoner today although the latter was within stroke of match during the second set. J. B. Purcell received a bye, into the final.

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES—FIFTH ROUND
Baird, Toronto, defeated B. Thomas, Ottawa, 6-3, 6-2.
F. G. Anderson, New York, defeated G. D. Holmes, Winnipeg, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.
W. L. Leslie, Montreal, defeated W. C. Crocker, McGill, 6-4, 0-6, 6-1.
Frank Anderson, New York, defeated J. D. Cumming, Windsor, 6-4, 6-4.

LADIES' SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND

Mrs. K. Tallyour, Barrie, defeated Mrs. G. Suckling, Toronto, 6-4, 6-3.
Mrs. H. Bickle, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Roy Cameron, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss G. Hutching, Bermuda, defeated Miss F. Ryker, Toronto, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss E. McDonald, Toronto, defeated Miss M. Baillie, Toronto, 6-0, 6-1.

JUNIOR SINGLES—THIRD ROUND

W. L. Leslie, Montreal, defeated J. D. Johnston, Toronto, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4.
B. Thomas, Ottawa, defeated E. V. Richnitzer, London, 2-6, 7-5, 9-7.
Miss H. Purcell, Guelph, defeated L. M. Hunter, Toronto, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.
J. D. Cumming and G. Whatmore, Windsor, defeated R. Dafeo and Dr. Dickson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND

J. D. Cumming and G. Whatmore, Windsor, defeated R. Dafeo and Dr. Dickson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-3.
Richard and Verley, Vancouver, defeated W. Crocker and L. Rennie, 6-2, 8-6.
A. Burns and W. Chipman, Toronto, defeated G. Taggart and H. Wardrop, Toronto, 6-2, 6-4.

LADIES' DOUBLES—FOURTH ROUND

Miss G. Hutching and Mrs. H. R. Wright, Ottawa, defeated Miss J. Stewart and Miss N. Angstrom, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. F. Dickson and Mrs. L. M. Wedd, Toronto, defeated Miss E. Croswicke and Mrs. K. Tallyour, Barrie, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.
Miss E. McDonald and Miss F. Ryker, Toronto, defeated Miss A. Walsh and Miss L. Steers, Toronto, 6-4, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND

F. G. Anderson and F. Anderson, New York, defeated L. Richardson and B. Dunlop, Toronto, 6-0, 6-1.
G. D. Holmes, Winnipeg, and R. Baird, Toronto, defeated M. W. Duthie and E. Purkis, Toronto, 6-4, 6-1.
J. D. Cumming and G. Whatmore, Windsor, defeated R. Dafeo and Dr. Dickson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-3.

C. Starr and A. Meen, Toronto, defeated H. Brown and D. Condon, Toronto, 6-1, 6-4.

Richard and Verley, Vancouver, defeated W. Crocker and L. Rennie, 6-2, 8-6.

SPAN CAPTURES TWO MATCHES FROM INDIA IN DAVIS CUP PLAY

BRISTOL, Eng., July 13 (By The Associated Press)—Count de Gomar of Spain this afternoon defeated Dr. A. A. Fyze of India in the first match of the Spanish-Indian preliminaries for the Davis Cup, world's premier tennis trophy. The score was 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 0-6, 6-1.

Spain also took the second match, Manuel Alonso defeating A. H. Fyze in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	53	32	.624
St. Paul	49	32	.605
Milwaukee	49	40	.551
Minneapolis	43	40	.518
Louisville	45	43	.511
Kansas City	39	50	.438
Columbus	39	51	.434
Toledo	29	55	.345

NILES IS BEATEN BY W. F. JOHNSON

Miss Bancroft Meets Miss Wills in Rhode Island Finals Today

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13—National tennis champion W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, and national junior champion Vincent Richards of Yonkers N. Y., by virtue of their victories today over Phillip Bettens of San Francisco and L. B. Rice of Boston, respectively, stand ready to enter the semi-final men's singles matches of the annual Rhode Island state lawn tennis championships at the Agawam Hunt Club.

N. W. Niles and W. F. Johnson put on the real battle of the day, their match going to three sets which resulted as follows: 4-6, 6-4, 6-1. Niles was easily the best man in the first set, but after that his playing was on a par with Johnson. The latter made a valiant battle in the second contest to rally against the onslaught of Johnson, but the Philadelphia was too much for him, and after the score stood 4-1, Johnson made a brilliant spurt and carried off the last two games in fine style. The third set was a walk-away for Johnson, Niles showing plainly his exhausted condition by his terrific work in the first two sets.

By winning her semi-finals match today against Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston, Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco will battle with Miss L. H. Bancroft on Saturday for the women's singles championship of the State. The young Californian, in her first set this afternoon against Mrs. Godfrey, showed her first and only weakness since the opening of the tournament last Monday and lost 4-6. After her first game, however, she regained her usual steadiness and carried the last two sets by 6-2, 6-1 scores.

Nationally known players also figure in victories in doubles play today, which carry them to the semi-final matches, scheduled for tomorrow. In these L. B. Rice and N. W. Niles defeated P. F. Neer and James Davies, 6-1, 8-6; W. F. Johnson and H. C. Johnson defeated J. D. Jones and Craig Biddle, 6-0, 7-5; S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy won from C. M. Wood and William Dinwiddie, 6-1, 6-3.

RHODE ISLAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Phillip Bettens, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-3.
S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 6-1, 6-3.
B. Rice, Boston, 6-3, 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Finals
Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss L. H. Bancroft, defeated Miss Bayard, North Hills, N. J., 6-0, 6-3.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S DOUBLES
L. B. Rice and N. W. Niles defeated P. F. Neer and James Davies, 6-1, 8-6, 6-2.
W. F. Johnson and H. C. Johnson defeated J. D. Jones and Craig Biddle, 6-0, 7-5.
S. H. Voshell and Samuel Hardy defeated C. M. Wood and William Dinwiddie, 6-1, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Finals
Miss L. H. Bancroft and Miss Martha Bayard defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood and Miss Rosamond Newton, 6-3, 6-1.
Mrs. Briggs and Miss Jacquelyn Green defeated Miss L. L. Mumford and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round
Mrs. Farquhar and Samuel Hardy defeated Miss Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden 2d, 7-5, 6-4.

Miss Helen Wills and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Katherine Gardner and P. F. Neer, 8-6, 6-4.

Miss L. H. Bancroft and L. B. Rice defeated Miss Jacquelyn Green and Carl Fischer, 6-2, 6-10, 14-12.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and W. F. Johnson defeated Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-3, 6-2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	64	20	.762
Rochester	62	23	.732
Jersey City	47	39	.547
Buffalo	44	42	.512
Toronto	42	43	.495
Reading	36	50	.419
Syracuse	33	55	.375
Newark	23	69	.250

RESULTS THURSDAY

Jersey City 15, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 9, Newark 2.
Rochester 12, Reading 4.
Syracuse 4, Baltimore 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Bridgeport 5, Albany 3 (first game).
Albany 4, Bridgeport 3 (second game).
New Haven 19, Pittsburg 4.
Waterbury at Hartford (postponed).
Pittsfield at Springfield (postponed).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	61	37	.622
San Francisco	59	39	.610
Los Angeles	57	42	.577
Oakland	50	52	.490
Salt Lake City	47	50	.485
Seattle	46	53	.465
Portland	42	54	.444
Sacramento	40	61	.396

RESULTS THURSDAY

Los Angeles 5, Portland 3 (first game).
Los Angeles 4, Portland 0 (second game).
Seattle 5, Sacramento 2.
Vernon 5, Salt Lake City (first game).
Salt Lake City 22, Vernon 7 (second game).
Sacramento 3, Oakland 2.

Southern Association

Memphis 4, Atlanta 0 (first game).
Memphis 4, Atlanta 0 (second game).
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 9, Mobile 1.

PENN SEABOARD MEETING

A special meeting of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation stockholders, to approve the merger with Carnegie Steel Company, has been postponed to July 14.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 13. THAT the tariff debate in the Senate is reaching an interesting stage and that the time for voting may not be so far off as many suppose is indicated by numerous conferences of a more or less private nature on the floor of the Senate and in the cloak rooms. There are occasions when Porter J. McCumber, Reed Smoot and other Republicans are seen in consultation with such Democratic leaders as Farnifold M. Simmons and Oscar W. Underwood. These are preliminaries to a later entente and are entirely friendly.

Moreover, and even more significant, the Democratic steers are beginning to caution their followers against any unnecessary prolongation of discussion. Not infrequently Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, may be seen at the desks of fellow Democrats in the Senate chamber, or on the steps of the Capitol, saying, "Now, boys, pull in a little; we have made our point against many of the schedules. Don't consume unnecessary time on minor matters from this time on. Let the bill proceed. Save your ammunition for such articles as textiles, wool and sundries. That should be a lot to say on these questions. But let the little things go."

All this means that the Democrats themselves are beginning to feel that ultimately the bill will pass and that they do not intend to demand exceptional delay. A month more should show the end in sight.

The story of Senator Simmons' canvass brings back a picture of the days of the leadership of Nelson W. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich was chairman of the Committee on Finance and when he began to feel that a discussion had continued long enough he could be seen wending his way to the Democratic side and talking confidentially with one Democratic senator after another. He knew how to get what he wanted and he kept quite as much success with political opponents as with political friends.

But strange to tell, just as the Democrats are becoming docile and willing to take the bridle comes the report that Republican senators are increasing in recalcitrancy.

A paper published in Minnesota by the brother of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. F. M. Taylor, has received more than 7000 favorable letters from more than 7000 farmers in reply to the question of whether they would want their daughters to marry farmers and live on a farm. Incidentally these letters throw an interesting light on farm life in the middle west and the changes that are taking place.

The Department of Agriculture is having a letter sent to each farmer and classified. Ultimately a report will be made which, it is hoped, will encourage people to stay on the farm and will check the drift to the towns. Most of the writers of the letters prefer that their daughters should be farmers' wives. They feel the country is more desirable than the town. If they have been hard pressed financially, others have been, and they at least always are assured of a living. Those who do not want their daughters to live on farms are the ones who have endured great hardships, frequently because their husbands preferred to spend money on the farm rather than on the house and family.

Even the lure of the motion picture and other entertainment of the towns does not move the writers of the letters for the most part to prefer town life. "We have our automobiles and can go when we want to," they say. And the automobile seems to have been one of the greatest factors in reconciling the women to farm life. In addition, there are rural mail deliveries, the telephone and machinery and water which are finding their way into the house, after the barn, in most cases to be sure, but getting there at last.

If Carville D. Benson should succeed in being elected to Congress from the Second Maryland District, as he has hopes of being, he will not be new to Washington. He served that district in the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth Congresses and because he failed to satisfy either the wet or the dry failed of election to the present Congress. He voted for the Volstead act, but against every other dry proposition. He claimed that his mind was in favor of the Volstead bill and that of his heart from that State. Having now the Speaker in the person of Mr. Gillette there was a chance of Mr. Walsh succeeding Frank W. Mondell as Leader. Mr. Mondell is a candidate to succeed John B. Kendrick as Senator from Wyoming, and as Senator Kendrick is a Democrat and his State is inclined to be Republican, Mr. Mondell's chances are considered very good. Mr. Walsh has been frequently and favorably mentioned for the Leadership. He has substituted much for Mr. Gillette and has made a favorable impression as a presiding officer. This was due largely to his knowledge of parliamentary usage, which his friends believe would have been of great service to him as Leader. He was a member of the important Judiciary Committee and was serving

CHICAGO SHOWING BETTER PICTURES

Censorship Bureau Responsible for Clean Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 13—Motion pictures today are much cleaner than they were eight years ago, according to Miss Edith E. Kerr, who has been placed temporarily in charge of Chicago's motion-picture censorship department. Miss Kerr, who had been a member of the Civil Service Censorship Board since it took the place of the old police censorship in 1914, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that she had noted a very marked improvement in pictures shown in this city.

"The shears have been used on scenes picturing wrong moral standards, crime details and vulgarities so extensively that film exchanges and producers no longer are submitting the type of film they used to present here," Miss Kerr said. "Nevertheless, the censorship department finds plenty to do, for one film has been shown for the seventh time in the hopes of having been so rebuilt that the objectionable features had been taken out."

"We have set up certain standards which the producers have accepted and they are endeavoring to keep their pictures up to that standard. They know that pictures showing crime or bearing detailed operations of a burglary, will not be granted a permit. Comedies, serials, news weeklies, advertising film, in fact everything shown by a motion picture camera in Chicago theaters must go through the office of this department."

This department also inspects pictures in the theaters, checking up to see that all have permits. As the ordinance creating the department backs up their work by a severe penalty to offenders, several prosecutions have resulted and fines have been levied. Several other Illinois cities have passed ordinances demanding that no pictures be shown in their theaters unless they are approved by the Chicago board, according to Miss Kerr.

CANADIANS SUPPORT LOYALISTS IN IRELAND

VANCOUVER, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—William Coote, member of Parliament for South Tyrone, Ireland, declared in the course of an address in the First Presbyterian Church here and again in another address on the same evening in the Orange Hall, that there was a new Labor-Republican element coming to the front in Ireland, which aimed to establish a soviet in every harbor in the south of Ireland and every industry that would dare to question their Russian. Their goal was an Irish Russia.

At both meetings the following resolution was carried and ordered sent by cable to Mr. Lloyd George:

"We pledge our support with the Loyallists of Ireland in their effort to remain within the British Empire, and we humbly pray His Majesty's Government at Westminster to come more strenuously to their support."

CAPE TOWN MUSEUM OPENED

CAPE TOWN, June 9 (Special Cable)—Historical sentiment and military necessity have been happily blended in connection with the castle, the old residence of the Governor, recently restored to the Union by the Imperial Government. The castle will be the headquarters of the Cape Peninsula Garrison temporarily, but at the same time will be developed as a national historical museum. The nucleus of a South African War Museum will be housed in the castle and will be available for public inspection and military instruction.

News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 23
CHARLES R. J. GLOVER, Past Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, who has just returned home after his trip to America, Great Britain, and Ireland, has given an account to his Grand Lodge of his American impressions, in which he pays a high tribute to the unbounded hospitality of American Masons. In the course of his narrative, he says:

"This time, 12 months ago, it was my very good fortune to be located in Kansas City, in the State of Missouri. During our three days' stay in that beautiful city we were the guests of the Orient Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons. They were certainly most lavish in dealing out the good things, and made our stay in the city most enjoyable."

"Without exception, every Masonic temple I have been into during the last 18 months has been quite inadequate for present-day requirements. When I tell you that quite a number of these temples have only been erected within the last eight or 10 years, you will see that with all the wisdom and foresight of our American brethren, they were not able to anticipate the tremendous growth of Freemasonry during the past few years."

"My first stopping place was Vancouver. The temple there is a very plain building and without any architectural pretensions. At Seattle, Wash., although the temple was erected as recently as 1914 at a cost of \$20,000, it is already too small for present requirements."

GERMAN PEOPLE BEGINNING TO RECOVER POLITICAL WILL

Republic Is Dropping Its Sentimental "Grouch"—Mr. Stinnes' Paper Seeks Concessions From Allies

BERLIN, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—In the morning's issue Hugo Stinnes' Deutsche Allgemeine publishes a first page leader, in double columns, under the caption "Germany's Six Points." Ordinarily one would be well advised to rate a pronouncement of this kind as little more than a party political move in the realm of party politics. At the present instance, however, there is something more at stake than partisan advantage. The refusal of the International Bankers' Commission to recommend an interim loan scarcely caused a ripple of excitement in Germany, and yet its effect was great. Two weeks ago it would have been very difficult to discover anything resembling public opinion in Germany. The thing was not to be found and the seeker after it was apt to get the impression that the Germans had gone out of existence as a people. Lacking a common purpose the population was comparable to a stagnant pool. What there are signs of internal life. It is not (if I may continue the simile) as though the bankers' decision had been hurled like a stone into the pool of political inertia. Rather, energy appears to be developing beneath the surface, which is a far more significant sign of the kind of agitation that manifested itself, for example, a year ago at the time of the London ultimatum.

New Complexion Likely

Unless I wholly misinterpret the signs of a coming change within Germany, an entirely new complexion is likely to be put on the European situation before very long. Just a few of the most important signs may be stated here.

There was, in the first place, the conclusion of the Russo-German pact at Rapallo. The average German did not, and still does not, bother his head about the details of this pact, and even men of outstanding importance do not reckon with it seriously. To be sure, it is causing sleepless nights for the Foreign Office, simply because the Russians insist on attempting to extract practical results from the pact. The pact, however, is a total difference from that which Americans or the French ascribe to it. It was the first noteworthy assertion of political independence on the part of the new German Republic, and as such an assertion it roused the crushed self-respect of the people. This may seem very little compared with the sinister implications commonly attached to the assertion of the present restoration of Germany. In reality, it is extremely important. It denotes a turning point in German affairs at least in so far as these affairs will be determined by an awakened popular interest in the nation's future.

Meeting of Industrialists

On June 6th, another incident occurred. It was the meeting of the great industrialists at Essen and the publication of their irrevocable opposition to any "breathing-spell" loan. It signified the deliberate forward movement along lines of national assertion. A policy was formulated which, despite its professedly negative character, gave articulate expression to a vague popular sentiment. For this reason the signal importance of that meeting is emphasized.

Now, the "six points" go one step further, and summarize succinctly the conditions on which the reconstruction of Europe may be begun with Germany's co-operation. The "points" follow:

First, evacuation of Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Ruhrort (the three Rhine ports of the Ruhr district occupied in the spring of 1921, under the military sanctions) and abolition of the 26 per cent export levy; secondly, evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine; thirdly, evacuation of the Saar Basin; fourthly, abolition of the present restrictions on German trade with the Free State of Danzig and through the Polish corridor in agreement with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles; fifthly, determination of the frontiers in Upper Silesia in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles; and sixthly, abolition of

Modification Stipulated

There are two distinct aspects to be taken into consideration in the estimate of the German people's political renaissance. One aspect is negative, the other is positive. As yet, the negative aspect is dominant. It is stated in the "six points." Each one of these points stipulates a concession to Germany or a modification of the situation as it has been created by the treaty. They amount to demands on the Entente nations. If this were all the case would be pretty hopeless. It is not all. For there is an assumption prefixed to the "six points" to the effect that the German people are determined to pay burdensome reparations under economically reasonable conditions. Assumptions, however, are not political assurances. To be sure, it has been the stated policy of the present Government to establish Germany's good will to pay. This policy could carry no conviction because the German Government's policy lacked that authority which roots in a people's purpose. But the assumption that Germany will pay is the responsibility for the war and its aftermath. This confession is not likely to be made at any time. No people has ever stultified itself in that fashion. It is for us to segregate the economic factors and to reckon with these. This is what the Germans are now doing, and it is difficult for us to believe them sincere in this effort, is chiefly because we are still quite unfamiliar with the economic pressure under which Germans are laboring.

TRADE WITH NORWAY BANNED IN PORTUGAL

CHRISTIANIA, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—The strained trade and customs relations existing between Norway and Portugal are a serious matter for the former country, all commercial intercourse between the two countries having come to an end.

Portugal is equipping a large fleet of fishing vessels and 95 of these

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Unofficial" Art in England
Finding a Growing Hospitality

London, July 4
Special Correspondence

THAT there is a keen desire on the part of not a few to understand pictures is evident in America, England, and the Colonies by the numbers who avail themselves of the lectures given in public galleries. If the purpose of public picture galleries and international exhibitions is to convert this few into the many, then it is patent that the responsibility falling on those who buy and select pictures for these collections and exhibitions is very great. Modern exhibitions are full of pictures of accomplished technique, but devoid of any of the essentials of great art. They are nearly all products of "academic" teaching, and it is deplorable that some of the producers of them should be in responsible official positions, giving them the arbitrary right of refusing to hear to those pictures which do not follow in the wake of their own narrow and cramped ideas. Official art is everywhere in this way, 20 years behind the times. The art of our own day is just as important as that of yesterday, and it cannot be too strongly urged that the time has now come when it should be judged by more competent and sympathetic committees.

Radicals Become Conservative

The struggle of painting in France and England against official conservatism has always existed. Yet those very painters, like the "Impressionists" who suffered scorn and approbrium half a century ago, preached a doctrine which today is taught in every art school and has become in its turn academic. In art, the Bolshevik of today is the conservative of tomorrow. Masacci, Leonardo, Cézanne were all revolutionaries.

In view of these reflections it is good to know that the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh is taking a revision of its picture selection committee, and is urging the necessity of a wider and more sympathetic outlook. In the past invitations were issued in accordance with an obsolete local list of European eligibles. Now a European representative has been appointed and charged with the task of formerly spurious committees in Paris, but his attempt in London resulted in dismal failure. Ruskin was probably right when he maintained that the artist was not a judge of pictures, his job being to paint them.

Painters as Judges

If the Carnegie Institute can find a group of men, altruistic and competent, with wide views, it will perform a great public service; but unfortunately the composition of such bodies in England, at any rate, has not proved satisfactory. In France they manage these things better. But in England the safest plan is to invest one man with autocratic power to accept or refuse. Of course that man will be extremely difficult to find, but in the light of past experience he should not be a painter.

The exhibition of pictures at the Leicester Galleries by Baron Rodolphe d'Erlanger, is delightful. Here are a number of small works and a few larger canvases. In all of them the artist has painted with passion and devotion scenes around his palatial home in Tunisia. These paintings are not a bit like those we are accustomed to see of the East. None of your deep ultramarine skies with hot reds and yellows and shadows loaded with burnt sienna. The technique is free and able enough to permit the artist to forget all about it and lose himself entirely in the subject before him. "A Street in Sidi-bon-Said" of white houses is dashed in with sure hand and a keen eye to the subtle atmospheric color with which the climate invests the scene. And then, as if to remind you that although hot sunlight takes the color out of objects and lightens the tone, Baron d'Erlanger paints a tiny dark alley with figures, which is full of vibrant strong color and heavy rich shadows. Many of these small things are quite delightful.

A Survey of Drawing

In the same gallery two rooms occupy an exceptionally interesting collection of drawings, old and new. This show comes at an opportune time when the Studio number "Pen and Pencil Drawings from Dürer's Day to Ours" is at hand. In the first room it is interesting to compare the work of some of the moderns like Wyndham Lewis, Bomberg, and Roberts, with Brougel and Ostade. It is instructive to see that Brougel in his accurate miniature could convey with ample detail just as much vitality and living force as the three moderns who seem to find it necessary to eliminate everything but that which can be expressed by a rigid formula to the same effect.

These comparisons come to the thought throughout the exhibition. Who, for instance, can see the little Constantin Guys' "A Market Place" and think that Lovat-Fraser, one of the most talked about of moderns, had not seen Guys. And there is a lovely Orpen, "Portrait of a Lady," one of his youthful ones drawn in the full flush of the early days here holding its own with the best.

The exhibition is a splendid historical survey. Van de Velde Van Goyen, Tiepolo, Rowlandson, Morland, Gainsborough, Millet, Corot, Rosaetti, Burne-Jones, Alfred Stevens, Ingres, Pissarro, Sickert, Mauve, John Strang, Wheatley, Cameron, Blampied, Stanley Spencer, and Vlaminck—these names suggest the excellence of the fare provided for that growing public who take pleasure in observing and buying drawings of real worth. And at the end of a meal of such varied courses the epicures will be assured once again of about the only definitely true thing that can be said of art and that is "all artists of all ages and all nationalities have one problem, the interpretation of nature."

Since the day when Cimabue's colossal "Madonna" now in Santa Maria Novella at Florence, sent the

Florentines wild with appreciative delight assuming that Vasari's story be true and that the picture is not the handiwork of the Sienese Duccio—the subject of Mother and Child has been perennially new with painters. In Cimabue's picture the people of Florence saw the "modern" movement of their day which was to change the whole art of painting from that moment onwards. It they had dismissed it as a new fangled notion how much poorer would the world have been? Mother and child has been the subject of an enormous number of pictures since, but only now and again has one of real worth been painted. One of these is a work of our day by the Frenchman M. Jean Marchand, who is holding an exhibition of his recent work at the Independent Gallery in Grafton Street. This fine painting was bought at the Autumn Salon last year by a discriminating English collector, and is lent for this exhibition.

In it the artist symbolizes maternity with all that musical rhythm, quiet color, and strong design which characterize his best work. The emotional value of the picture is of the highest, in that it is purely esthetic. Devoid of the sentimentality so easily and generally given to this subject, the "subject" is merely in this case a peg on which to hang the subtle art of the painter, without formal beauty, with maintained imaginative tension. The economy of means by which M. Marchand expresses the profound emotional significance of this picture is masterly.

A Successor to Cézanne

The reputation of this young Frenchman grows with the discerning year by year, and the many landscapes on exhibition show him to be one of the soundest of the moderns. In them an austerity of design, a quiet color of low tone used with the utmost sincerity, expresses the thought of a lyrical poet of great worth. M. Marchand is clearly an offspring of Cézanne. He is not an innovator, but he carries Cézanne's experiments in landscape painting to their logical conclusion. He achieves with mastery sureness what Cézanne tried and struggled for with often only partial success. "La Cascade," "St. Paul," "Vue de Venice," and "Dans les Oliviers," are particularly impressive examples of his landscape painting, which include only one comparative failure, the "Coup de Mistral," where the heavy grays and blacks produce a somewhat jumpy effect.

Architectural Awards

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, the Commissioners of 1851 have awarded the Rome Scholarship in Architecture for 1922 to Mr. Stephen Welsh, A. R. I. B. A., and on the recommendation of the same body the Henry Jarvis Studentship, offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been awarded to Mr. George Checkley, A. R. I. B. A. Mr. Stephen Welsh is a student of the University of Liverpool. He is 30 years of age, and was born at Foflar, where he served his articles. He afterward acted as architect's assistant in Glasgow for 2½ years, during which time he attended the Glasgow School of Architecture. He served during the war with the Royal Engineers. Mr. George Checkley is 27 years of age and was born at Akaroa, New Zealand. He also is a student of the University of Liverpool, which he entered with a New Zealand Government scholarship after serving for 3½ years with the New Zealand expeditionary force. The Jarvis studentship was given last year to a New Zealander, Mr. E. W. Armstrong of Auckland.

The Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects has been presented to Mr. Thomas Hastings, the well-known architect of New York. Mr. Hastings is the author of 60 works of cardinal importance, six or more being of parliamentary or municipal buildings, while among the remainder are libraries, universities, halls, banks, railway stations, bridges and monuments. His 40 years' work is of supreme significance in modern history and he is one of the greatest of living architects.

Mr. Hastings, in receiving this honor from the King, is thus chosen by British architects to receive from them the recognition due to him as one of the foremost men who have made American architecture of today take the place it does in the world, which is second to none. Some magnificent drawings by Mr. Hastings were on so long ago on view at the Royal Institute of British Architects Exhibition of American Architecture. This international exchange of honors is happily a growing feature of modern art life and the furtherance of it can do much to promote fellowship among the nations.

A Victory Memorial
Unveiled at Cambridge

Special from Monitor Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, England, July 6.—H. R. H. the Duke of York unveiled recently a memorial to the men of Cambridgeshire who fought in the World War, by R. Tait McKenzie, sculptor, of Philadelphia.

The memorial takes the form of a soldier in full war kit on his triumphant return after the war. He holds a shrapnel helmet and a rose in his hand, and a German helmet is slung on his back as a trophy.

This memorial differs in one respect from practically all the similar memorials which have been erected in England since the Armistice. War memorials are in almost every instance tributes to the men who gave their lives in the fight for international righteousness. This memorial, which is called "The Homecoming," was designed by the sculptor not only to be

a tribute to these men but to commemorate the fact that they won the fight—which in these days is sometimes overlooked. It is a Victory and not merely a "War" memorial.

The ideas of the sculptor, Mr. Tait McKenzie are summed up in his own words as follows:

"The soldier's expression is alert, happy, and slightly quizzical, and his lips are slightly parted as if he has recognized an old friend in the well-coming crowd and is about to call to him. In this face I have tried to express the type on whom the future of England must depend. Blonde, with hair wavy, rather than curly, head well rounded, forehead slightly flat, the nose over the eyes large, but not so developed as it will be in later life. The brows straight, nose not continuous with the brow as in the Greek, the mouth large and lips not too full."

A very distinguished company, representative of the university and of the town of Cambridge, the County of Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely was present at the ceremony.

In unveiling the memorial His Royal Highness referred to the distinguished Cambridgeshire regiments and battalions which had served in France and Flanders, and at Gallipoli, Palestine, and Salonica from 1914 to 1919. In conclusion he paid a tribute to the women of the country:

"To the women with brave hearts who gave up husband, brother, or lover for the sake of their country and to those widowed and bereaved we reverently offer our heartfelt sympathy. Let us count it a proud moment in our lives that we are privileged to honor today those unnumbered and nameless heroes who by their high and ennobled deeds of valor have added luster to the name of their country."

A new manifestation of courtesy came to the fore in connection with the meeting of the American Library Association in Detroit. Wayne County's traveling library truck, "Napoleon," in charge of Miss Lolita Dawson, drove to Elkhart, Ind., to meet Miss Ella Corwin who was driving through to the meeting in her traveling library truck "Pegasus."

acted all the moods from devotion and gentleness which the dog has so mysteriously learned to give to man, to the wildness the wolf has never unlearned. The picture is deep, passionate, and sincere.

Strongheart is soon to appear in another picture called "Brawn of the North."

"The Old Homestead," whose clapboards have withstood many a Sep-

tember gale and February blizzard, whose roof-tree is proudly upheld against the buffeting of time and tempest because it has within it the intensely human note which finds response in every heart, is being sympathetically rebuilt by Paramount, which company will present the old stage classic in its motion picture form in the near future.

Theater and motion picture goers the world over have become genuinely fond of Theodore Roberts, an actor of distinction, and will welcome him to the part played so long by Denman Thompson—that of Uncle Joshua Whitcomb, the typical "down easter" of the stage.

"Oddly enough," says Mr. Roberts, "I have never played the role, although I knew Denman Thompson

well and have been closely associated in times past with the people concerned in the stage version of the classic. It is a role, however, that I have always wanted to play, and I am glad of the opportunity."

Others thus far selected for the picture are T. Roy Barnes, who will appear as the tramp; Fritz Ridgeway will play Ricketty Ann, and James Cruze will direct the production. Percy Poore Sheehan, together with Frank E. Woods, collaborated in the production.

Denman Thompson wrote what was simply the genesis of "The Old Homestead" in 1875. This was while he was with Harry Martin's Varieties at Pittsburgh, Pa., when he conceived the idea of portraying the character typical of the simple and lovable people he had known and admired. The sketch ran about twenty or thirty minutes and was called "Joshua Whitcomb." Additions were made until it became a three-act play which was performed in 1877 at Haverly's without success. Thompson reorganized his company with J. M. Hill as manager and toured New England, still unsuccessfully.

Finally they took the play to the Pacific coast, and there it began to attract attention. When the company returned to the east, Thompson secured the services of George W. Ryder, and while doing one-night stands through Pennsylvania, the play was rewritten and christened "The Old Homestead." The new play was first presented at the Boston Theater in 1886, and was a success from the start.

Thompson played the rôle of Uncle Joshua for 32 consecutive years, breaking all records for performances save those of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is understood that for the purposes of modern picture presentation, certain changes will be made in the story, but the authors assure us that all the good qualities will be retained, and only "crudities which result from the antiquity of the play itself" will be eliminated. The writers, we are told, are going about their task with reverent hands. They have realized the charm that lies in the simple humanity of the old classic; the heart throbs, the laughter that is genuine and spontaneous, the pathos that, if elemental, is true to life.

The picture is now being made and will probably be one of the autumn releases.

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Joseph (Left) and Karel Capek

The Motion Pictures

New York, July 12

Special Correspondence

PRODUCERS of motion pictures,

who talk glibly about "what the

public wants," have had several

surprises during the past season. In

spite of their insistence on the

repeated statement that the public

will have none of "costume plays,"

by which term they designate any play

in which the costumes worn are not



Photograph by Rice

"Strongheart," Star of "The Silent Call"

the latest Paris models; that the public "demands melodrama," and must have it at all times, one of the season's biggest financial successes has been in the nature of a costume play, and several others have been by no means melodrama.

Griffith's "Orphans of the Storm" surely wore "costumes" as distinguished from the habiliments of modern fashion's dictates, and "Nanook of the North," a simple, faithful chronicle of the life of an Eskimo, has delighted audiences wherever shown.

One of the recent successes has been "The Silent Call," the story of a dog, with a dog playing the principal part.

This remarkable actor, called Strongheart, belongs to Jane Murfin, who wrote the scenario for her pet from a story by Hal G. Evans. He is a handsome, aristocratic-looking police dog, trained tirelessly by his owner to take his part in the picture. The theme is the cross-pull between the wolf and the dog in the poor animal's heart. This amazing dog en-

acted all the moods from devotion and gentleness which the dog has so mysteriously learned to give to man, to the wildness the wolf has never unlearned. The picture is deep, passionate, and sincere.

Strongheart is soon to appear in another picture called "Brawn of the North."

"The Old Homestead," whose clapboards have withstood many a Sep-

tember gale and February blizzard, whose roof-tree is proudly upheld against the buffeting of time and tempest because it has within it the intensely human note which finds response in every heart, is being sympathetically rebuilt by Paramount, which company will present the old stage classic in its motion picture form in the near future.

Theater and motion picture goers the world over have become genuinely fond of Theodore Roberts, an actor of distinction, and will welcome him to the part played so long by Denman Thompson—that of Uncle Joshua Whitcomb, the typical "down easter" of the stage.

"Oddly enough," says Mr. Roberts, "I have never played the role, although I knew Denman Thompson

well and have been closely associated in times past with the people concerned in the stage version of the classic. It is a role, however, that I have always wanted to play, and I am glad of the opportunity."

Others thus far selected for the picture are T. Roy Barnes, who will appear as the tramp; Fritz Ridgeway will play Ricketty Ann, and James Cruze will direct the production. Percy Poore Sheehan, together with Frank E. Woods, collaborated in the production.

Denman Thompson wrote what was simply the genesis of "The Old Homestead" in 1875. This was while he was with Harry Martin's Varieties at Pittsburgh, Pa., when he conceived the idea of portraying the character typical of the simple and lovable people he had known and admired. The sketch ran about twenty or thirty minutes and was called "Joshua Whitcomb." Additions were made until it became a three-act play which was performed in 1877 at Haverly's without success. Thompson reorganized his company with J. M. Hill as manager and toured New England, still unsuccessfully.

Finally they took the play to the Pacific coast, and there it began to attract attention. When the company returned to the east, Thompson secured the services of George W. Ryder, and while doing one-night stands through Pennsylvania, the play was rewritten and christened "The Old Homestead." The new play was first presented at the Boston Theater in 1886, and was a success from the start.

Thompson played the rôle of Uncle Joshua for 32 consecutive years, breaking all records for performances save those of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

It is understood that for the purposes of modern picture presentation, certain changes will be made in the story, but the authors assure us that all the good qualities will be retained, and only "crudities which result from the antiquity of the play itself" will be eliminated. The writers, we are told, are going about their task with reverent hands. They have realized the charm that lies in the simple humanity of the old classic; the heart throbs, the laughter that is genuine and spontaneous, the pathos that, if elemental, is true to life.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMANY PLACES
MANY SECURITIES
IN ALLIES' HANDS

Reparations Commission to Offer
Them for Sale to Bona
Fide Bidders

WASHINGTON, July 14—Announcement was made today by the Western European Bureau of the Department of Commerce that a large number of securities of steam railways, street railways, lighting plants and other public utilities formerly controlled by Germany have been received by the Reparations Commission, under terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The securities have all been tabulated and the lists transmitted by the commission to the department, together with full particulars as to the manner in which they may be acquired by bidders. Until copies are available for general distribution, interested parties may consult duplicates which the bureau has sent to its district offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle.

Some of the securities, known as Group A, are open to bids by allied governments, the Government of the United States and the nationals of those countries, while the Group B series may be acquired by responsible bidders of any country. The classification by groups is not completed, the announcement stated.

The procedure under Group A requires that bids be accompanied by evidence of American nationality, by actual evidence that the bidder is not acting on behalf of a foreign individual or government or by a surety from a responsible bank guaranteeing the total amount of the bid.

The date at which bids must be submitted will be announced later by the Reparations Commission.

DECREASE IN LOANS
AND DISCOUNTS BY
LEADING BANKS

The statements of leading banks that make weekly reports to the Federal Reserve Board show a decrease in loans and discounts since May 24 of \$139,514,000. In five weeks ended May 24 these loans had increased \$77,000,000; the net reduction for 10 weeks ended June 23 is \$22,514,000.

Since Jan. 7, 1921, the reduction in loans is \$2,520,130,000. As banks represented have about 30 per cent of the country's banking resources, it seems probable that loans for all banks have been reduced about \$7,560,000,000, or 25 per cent.

Reduction in loans the first three months of the year was \$363,671,000; for the next three months only \$58,975,000. These figures indicate that deflation has not been fully completed, but indicate that the reduction in loans is at or near bottom. This is more strongly shown by the fact that for the first six months of 1921 loans were reduced by reporting member banks \$1,483,022,000; the last six months' reduction was \$614,468,000; while for the first six months of 1922 the reduction was only \$422,548,000.

By far the greater part of reduction has been by liquidating commercial obligations, though there has been a heavy shrinkage in loans on government paper. Investments increased rather impressively.

IMPROVEMENT IN
SHIP MOVEMENTS
AT BOSTON PORT

A further improvement in ship movements at the port of Boston was shown for June when 160 merchantmen arrived from foreign ports, a gain of three over May arrivals, but five under those of June, 1921. The total for the six months to date is 698, or only nine under the initial six months of 1921.

Outgoing cargo carriers numbered 126, which is three more than May and tops the June, 1921, sailings by six. Of the total clearing of this port, only 40 were under American registry. June departures bring the total for the year to 519, compared with 464 for the corresponding period of last year.

Vessel tonnages involved have similarly gained. During June incoming and departing bottoms aggregated 511,926 tons—a new monthly record, topping the previous high of 499,551 made in May. In June a year ago, vessel tonnage was 336,861. The six months' aggregate of tonnages reached 2,692,218 tons, as compared with 2,365,441 for the first six months of last year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
CANADIAN NATIONAL

1922	Changes
First week July	\$2,075,560
From Jan. 1	\$31,624
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN	
First week July	\$442,072
From Jan. 1	\$2,032,253

CHAIN STORE SALES
NEW YORK, July 14—June sales of the Metropolitan 5-50 Cent Store were \$172,135, compared with \$151,578 in June, 1921, and for the six months \$2,540,284, compared with \$2,089,951 in the same period of 1921.

SMALL TURNOVER
ON THE LONDON
STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 14—There was little feature to the dealings in securities on the Stock Exchange today and the turnover was small. Conditions customary at end of week prevailed, many brokers remaining out of the city.

Moderate profit-taking occurred in the oil group. Royal Dutch was 36½, Shell Transport 49-16 and Mexican Eagle 33-16.

Gold-edged list was firm but inactive. French loans were heavy but quiet. Changes in home rails were narrow and mixed owing to adjustments. Argentine rails were well maintained. Cheerfulness was noted in some industrial issues on good trade reports. Kaffirs were steady, but operations were professional.

Consols for money 58½. Grand Trunk 1¼. De Beers 10½. Rand Mines 2¼. Bar silver 35¼d. per ounce. Money 1¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 1-13-16 per cent. Three months' bills 1½ per cent.

BELGIUM'S MANY
INVESTMENTS IN
RUSSIA AT STAKE

Securing of Property Rights Will
Save Country Valuable
Enterprises

BRUSSELS (By Mail)—Belgian insistence at Genoa on the sacred right of private property is not surprising, for Belgium claims to Russian property exceed 1,760,000,000 gold francs. According to the "Comité de Défense des Intérêts Belges en Russie," Belgians own and control 13 metallurgical enterprises in Russia, notably in the Donets region. Several are self-sufficient units, possessing iron mines, coal mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills, and construction shops.

The value of these industries, as estimated by the committee, is \$65,000,000 gold francs (as of 1918).

Belgian interests in coal mines are carried at 100,000,000 gold francs. Three important Belgian coke enterprises are located in Russia: Evence Coppée et Cie, Entreprises de Fours à Coke (Système Plette), Construction de Fours à Coke "Simplex."

Their value, excluding by-products, is \$7,000,000 gold francs. Mining exploitations or concessions, excluding iron and manganese pits operated by metallurgical interests, number eight and include extraction of lead, silver, gold, and platinum. Their value is given as \$9,000,000 gold francs.

Copper Industry

Sixteen miscellaneous foundries and construction shops figure at 142,000,000 gold francs, of which more than two-thirds is represented by the important "Société Anonyme de la Cuillerie de Petrograd." This society was at the outbreak of the war the most important industry in Russia, producing copper tubing. Among the other units are represented boiler foundries and plants manufacturing farm implements or specializing in machinery necessary in beet sugar processes.

Three Belgian societies are interested in Russian oil, namely, La Société de Trowny pour l'Industrie des Pétroles, La Compagnie de Fabrication des Dérivés du Naphte and Société Russe-Caucasienne de Naphte. The value of these establishments, exclusive of oil-well concessions, is 113,000,000 gold francs.

The Belgian chemical industry is represented by the branch organization of the famous Solvay concern, Société par Action pour la Production de la Soude en Russie, and by the Produits Chimiques et Huilleries d'Odesa. These two, with two other concerns, are valued at 107,000,000 gold francs.

Four important and three unimportant textile industries, valued at 75,000,000 gold francs, represent Belgian participation in this line.

The glass industry is one of Belgium's specialties. After creating batteries of furnaces in the United States, France and Germany, Belgium turned to Russia and founded, among others, the following:

Compagnie des Glaces du Midi de la Russie, which furnished before the war one-half the total table glass production of the nation.

Société Anonyme des Verrieres et Produits Chimiques du Donetz, which furnished 30 per cent of the total production of window glass and bottles.

With the Belgo-Russe pour la Fabrication des Glaces and a smaller industry, the total value of Belgian interests in this activity is 68,000,000 gold francs.

Eleven Belgian industries manufacture cement, briquettes and ceramic products. The most important is the "Ciments Portland de Constantinople." The total value is 30,000,000 gold francs.

Finally, there are 36 miscellaneous industries carried at a value of 67,000,000 gold francs. Among the most important are: Société Anonyme de la Tannerie de l'Azoof, the largest tannery in Russia. Société Anonyme Cartonnerie, Eaux-Séche and Les Sucreries de Sosnitsino, etc.

Belgium's Holdings
In short, Belgium by modest estimate, and exclusive of holdings in public service corporations and government issues is interested in the rehabilitation of Russia to the following extent:

Gold francs

13 Metallurgical units

12 Coal mining units

3 Coke furnaces

8 Miscellaneous mining units

16 Fertilizer and construction units

3 Petroleum companies

4 Chemical industries

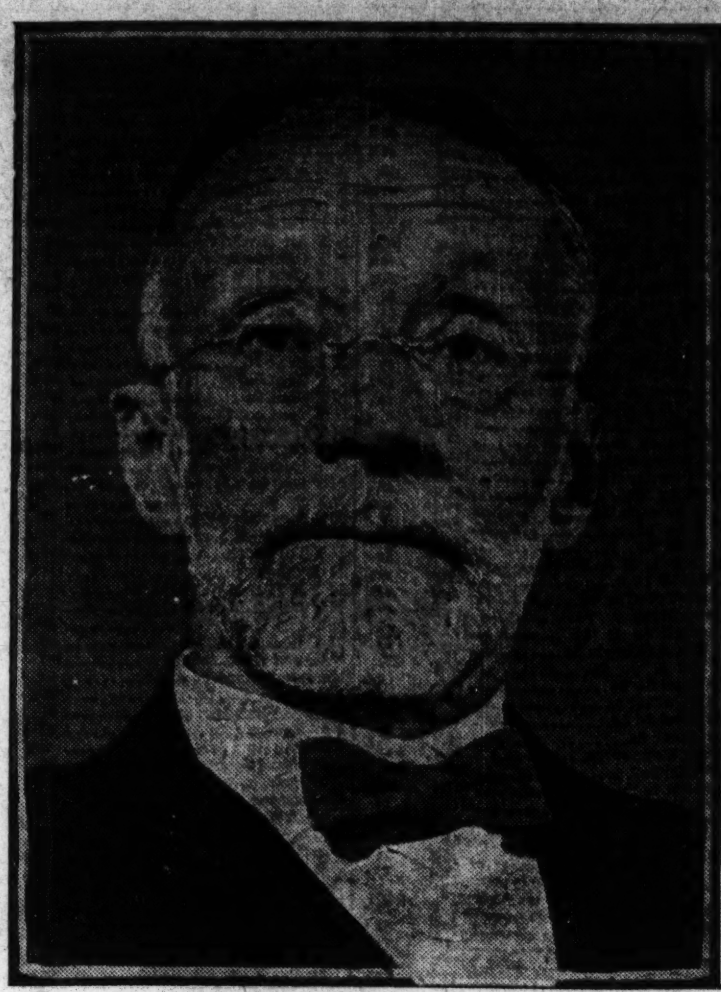
7 Textile industries

4 Glass industries

11 Units manufacturing cement, briquettes and ceramic products

36 Miscellaneous enterprises

Total



August Heckscher

THOROUGHNESS and perseverance are the qualities which have won success for August Heckscher, chairman of the board of the American-Lafayette Fire Engine Company, and also of the Union Bag & Paper Company.

Mr. Heckscher was raised in Hamburg, Germany, receiving his education there and in Switzerland. While still a youth, however, he determined to come to America, and he has been a citizen of the United States for more than 45 years.

When young Heckscher landed in New York in the early seventies he got in touch with relatives, and with their help obtained employment in the anthracite coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania. He was young and inexperienced, but circumstances placed him in charge of the whole property. The miners' unions tried to lay down the law to him, but he stood his ground and succeeded in restoring peace and order when chaos threatened.

With an older cousin Mr. Heckscher bought control in a zinc plant at Bethlehem, Pa., and becoming interested in the zinc industry, took the lead in forming the New Jersey Zinc Company. Certain capitalists resented his operating in the State, and began a legal battle in which Heckscher gained victory only after a long siege. In the meanwhile his fortune was wiped out by the failure of his bankers, and he had to begin all over again.

His energy and ambition, however, soon re-won for him a prominent place in the business world. Today he is well known in New York real estate and financial circles and his interests in copper, zinc and iron, to say nothing of the numerous industries which he heads, have gained him wealth, position and power.

LIBERTY BONDS
AS INVESTMENTS

Many Are Buying First 4 1/4's on
Theory They Will Run
the Longest

With all Liberty bonds selling at a premium and the distinct probability being that they will sell substantially higher as money rates continue easy, the individual investor is faced with the problem of which issue to buy. He will naturally want the issue which will permit him to hold the world's premier security for the longest possible term. It is generally assumed that this issue is the fourth, due in 1938 but optional in 1933. All the other Liberty issues may be deemed at the option of the Government at an earlier date.

The theory of bond yields requires that one calculate the yield of a bond selling at a premium to the nearest date on which the bond may be redeemed rather than final maturity. On this basis the various Liberties might be expected to sell at premiums in the following order: Fourth 4 1/4's, 1933-38, at the highest price; first 4 1/4's, 1932-47 next; third 4 1/4's, 1933, in third place, and second 4 1/4's, 1937-42, at the smallest premium.

Short Term Certificates

The bond market is governed by practical as well as theoretical considerations, and some leading specialists

Amount—	Issue—	July 13	Opp. mat.	Final mat.
\$24,895,200	1st 4 1/4's, 1947	100.46	102.04	102.93
3,252,614,650	2d 4 1/4's, 1942	100.20	101.09	103.40
3,696,728,800	3d 4 1/4's, 1933	100.20	101.09	102.25
6,246,985,000	4th 4 1/4's, 1938	100.48	102.16	102.97

*No option.

SALES OF BONDS
IN JUNE NOT SO
HEAVY AS IN MAY

Sales of bonds on the Stock Exchange in June totaled \$328,893,000, compared with \$374,427,000 in May and \$309,873,000 in June, 1921. Daily sales averaged: miscellaneous \$7,606,615; Liberty, \$4,850,808; all bonds, \$12,457,423; all bonds in June, 1921, \$11,918,192.

Liberty loan dealings were \$136,121,000 compared with \$144,967,000 in May and \$217,741,000 in June, 1921. The chief transactions were: fourth 4 1/4's \$34,819,000; Victory 4 1/4's, \$26,875,000; second 4 1/4's, \$26,709,000; third 4 1/4's, \$16,972,000; first 4 1/4's, \$15,960,000.

Trading in French, Belgian, British, Colonial and Canadian issues totaled \$10,164,000, compared with \$18,605,000 in May and \$18,732,000 in June, 1921. Other European loans, Italian, Czechoslovak, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss and Colonial, Danish and various municipalities, amounted to \$10,164,000, compared with \$14,835,000 in May and \$4,272,000 in June last year. Mexican loans were \$6,811,000, compared with \$2,124,000 in May and \$1,973,000 in June, 1921. The total of foreign and United States Government loans,

whether the latter optional date of the 1st 4 1/4's, October, 1933, compared with June, 1932, is not more than offset by the much later final maturity of the first issue, 1947 instead of 1938. They point out that the Treasury is likely to have its hands full for the next few years in refunding maturing obligations without going out of its way to exercise its option of prior payment of the longer term issues.

While good progress has been made in refunding the Victories, to date the Treasury has confined its efforts to floating short-term certificates and notes running not over four years. By the time this mass of short-dated indebtedness has finally been taken care of, the \$3,500,000,000 3d 4 1/4's will be approaching maturity.

Position of the First 4 1/4's

If Congress succeeds in spending any visible surplus in the next decade it is quite likely that it would be at least 1933 before the Treasury would be in position to consider prior redemption of any of the Liberties. Then it would be hardly likely to begin by calling the \$500,000,000 1st 4 1/4's, which need not be paid until 1947, in preference to the \$3,500,000,000 3d 4 1/4's, 1932-47, or the \$6,300,000,000 4th 4 1/4's, 1938.

It is on the basis of this reasoning that many investors are buying First 4 1/4's rather than Fourth, figuring that the option will not be exercised.

The following table gives the amount of 4 1/2 per cent Liberties outstanding April 1 closing price July 13, and price at which they would sell six months hence on a 4 per cent basis, calculated both to the optional date and final maturity:

Amount—	Issue—	July 13	Opp. mat.	Final mat.
\$24,895,200	1st 4 1/4's, 1947	100.46	102.04	102.93
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*No option.

\$173,441,000 was 53.5 per cent of the month's trading.

Eliminating government and foreign issues leaves \$150,452,000 domestic corporation bonds traded in during June, 1922, compared with \$184,899,000 in May and \$63,176,000 in June, 1921. The five most active issues were: International & Great Northern adjustment 6s, \$6,563,000; Burlington joint 6 1/2s, \$4,578,000; Interborough-Metropolitan 4 1/2s certificates, \$3,460,000; Consolidated Gas convertible 7s, \$3,344,000; and Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment 5s, \$2,899,000.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.07 1/4	1.06	1.04	1.04
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.03 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.01 1/4	1.01 1/4
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.80	.79 1/4	.79 1/4	.79 1/4
Oats, No. 2 white	.47 1/4	.47	.47	.47
Flour, Minn. pat.	8.23	8.20	10.00	10.00
Lard, prime	11.75	12.00	12.85	12.75
Pork, mess	29.00	28.50	24.00	24.00
Beef, family	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Sugar, gran.	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80
Iron, No. 3 Phil.	27.04	26.26	26.50	26.50
Silver	.70	.72 1/4	.69 1/4	.69 1/4
Lead	8.58	8.75	8.75	8.75
Tin	31.80	31.25	31.25	31.25
Copper	14.00	13.875	12.75	12.75
Rubber, sm. shs.	14 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Cotton, Mid Uplands	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Steel billets	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Priest cloths	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/4
Zinc	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75

AMERICAN TRADE
WITH BRAZIL TO
BE ENCOURAGED

American Exporters Have Opportunity to Participate in
Exposition

In the latest issue of the Foreign Trade Review, published by The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, attention is directed to the opportunity for American exporters through participation in the Brazilian National Exposition which will open Sept. 7, and continue for seven months to March 31, 1923. The United States improved trade position with Brazil is reviewed and reference made to the trade recovery of Germany and other European countries in the Brazilian market. The review says:

"That upward of 30 European nations have already manifested their purpose to participate in the exposition with industrial exhibits indicates that the commercial world is keenly alive to the opportunities which the exposition represents."

"The exposition grounds cover an area of 160 acres and are divided into a national and a foreign section. As originally planned, it was to be a national affair devoted in part to a showing of Brazilian industrial enterprise. Increasing interest, however, in the Brazilian market compelled the expansion of the idea and the inclusion of a foreign section, so that the exposition, to a large extent, will be representative of world competition among foreign exhibitors seeking to win South American trade."

Sixteen Nations Participate

"Sixteen nations have recognized the exposition officially, and are erecting elaborate buildings to house their Government exhibits. The United States Government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for American participation, and a beautiful pavilion is being erected for the United States Government exhibit. This building, upon the close of the exposition, will be used as the American Embassy quarters."

"To meet the demand of foreign manufacturers and exporters for representation, a special section of the area adjoining the exposition grounds has been set out as an exposition annex. In this area, foreign firms or organizations are permitted to erect the necessary buildings or pavilions for their exhibitors."

"Complete statistics of the trade of Brazil for the calendar year 1921 are unavailable. The changes that have taken place from 1913 to 1920 in the relative shares of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France in the foreign trade of Brazil are indicated in the percentage figures below:

	1913	1920
United States	15.7	48.1
Great Britain	24.5	21.5
Germany	17.5	6
France	9.8	8.6

Per cent of total imports from Brazil:

	1913	1920
United States	32.6	21.3
Great Britain	13.2	8
Germany	14.1	6.7
France	18.3	11.4

New England's Interest

"Because of her industrial character, New England should be worthily represented at the Exposition. In 1920 New England purchased manufactured goods similar in character to those produced in New England, amounting in value to \$117,000,000. These included cutlery, iron and steel manufactures, sewing machinery, silk goods, automobile tires, tools, wire and woolen goods."

In the single item of cotton manufacture, New England's exports to Brazil amounted to \$32,000,000 in value. Almost all of this trade went to the cotton spinners of Great Britain. New England, as the center of the boot and shoe industry is interested in the fact that 80 per cent of Brazil's exports of hides and skins come to the United States. One-half of Brazil's exports of coffee, rubber, sugar and also sent to the United States market."

"In each of these lines New England has an interest because of her sugar refining, rubber goods manufacturing, and coffee roasting industries. Our large imports of Brazilian goods should, wherever possible, serve as a basis for the development of reciprocal trade."

"Reports lack of interest on the part of some of our manufacturers may be due to their experience during the chaotic period of 1920 and 1921. There is, of course, no question that the rejection of merchandise at that time caused serious embarrassment and uneasiness to our exporters. It may be said in this connection that efforts are being made by Brazilian statesmen and others to correct this situation, which was largely responsible for the difficulties encountered a year ago."

"Under Brazilian law, as interpreted by the courts, the seller, particularly a foreign seller, has been somewhat at a disadvantage over the rejectment of shipments of merchandise. There is, however, evidence of a change in the attitude of some of the courts which should put the seller upon a more even footing with the buyer."

"A complete revision of the commercial code of Brazil is now under consideration by the Brazilian Congress, and efforts are being made to provide for a revision which would enable the seller to dispose of rejected shipments, by auction, and to reject the buyer for any loss."

PENNSYLVANIA OIL OUTPUT
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14—Crude oil production in the 19 counties of the State in which there are producing wells totaled 7,294,423 barrels in 1921. James F. Woodward, secretary of internal affairs, announced today in making public detailed figures of last year's oil output in Pennsylvania. The report showed 71,377 wells, with 2107 new wells brought in during the year and 1214 old wells abandoned.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE
NEW YORK, July 14—The stock exchange seat of Donald G. Geddes has been sold to Percy B. Hudson for \$99,000, compared with \$59,500 the last previous sale.

AMERICAN WOOLEN
OPENS ITS SPRING
LINES ON MONDAY

American Woollen will make its semi-annual test of the woolen and worsted goods markets when it opens on Monday its spring lines for the spring of 1923. This is the so-called "light-weight" season, manufacturers buying for apparel that consumers will purchase next spring.

The big men's wear lines will be opened first, these embracing the so-called staples such as serge, chevrons and the like. A little later the fancy worsteds and dress goods and remaining women's wear fabrics will be displayed. At the heavy-weight goods openings in January the reverse policy was pursued, women's wear lines being first shown.

The chief interest, of course, attaches to the price levels announced by the big woolen company, since these set the pace for both the manufacturing and clothing industries. Three advances, averaging from 12 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent over the opening January quotations, were made between the end of April and the middle of June as a result of a booming wool market, so that a substantial upward revision of values is inevitable, the only question being the effect of the recent sag in the raw material market.

Merchandising conditions are generally more favorable than at the opening of the year. Jobbers and cutters are in good shape, and wholesale and retail clothing dealers have worked off surplus supplies. The response made to the American Woollen summer bow will afford a good clue to the future for the second half year of the worsted industry, so backward most of the year, and it will at the same time be an interesting sidelight upon general business conditions.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans
Renewal rate
Outside commercial paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual cus. col. lns.	5 1/4%	5 1/4%

Bar silver in New York

Bar silver in London

Mexican dollars

ONTARIO HOTELS FAVOR PROHIBITION

Tourist Traffic Is Increasing, Says
Commission Chairman

LONDON, Ontario, July 6 (Special Correspondence)—There is very little chance of a per cent beer being placed on the market in Ontario instead of the 2½ per cent article which is now legal, in the opinion of Edgar Watson, chairman of the provincial legislative committee making a report on provincial hotel accommodation. Mr. Watson said that aside from the difficulty of altering the existing statutes there was the vital factor that public opinion would not stand for the change. This was strikingly evidenced at a conference of the hotel men themselves, where many declared that they did not want anything to do with the traffic.

Some proprietors asked for financial assistance in the way of remission of business tax. They explained that their sources of revenue were uncertain and unsatisfactory. They were charging prices, they asserted, varying from 35 to 75 cents for meals and dining-rooms generally were not paying, owing to restaurant competition.

Mr. Watson said Ontario expected to attract thousands of American tourists, and to educate the people of Ontario to the beauties of their own Province. The establishment of a government publicity bureau would probably be recommended.

"Few people realize how fast the tourist traffic from the United States is growing," he said. "In one month in 1919, 60,000 United States tourists entered Canada. In the same month last year there were 91,000. The figures this year will show another big increase. Last year it is estimated that 600,000 tourists entered Canada and left \$100,000,000. And as yet the tourist trade is only in its infancy."

CANADIANS TRY MOTOR RAILROADS

Electricity Also Urged on Branch
Lines Where Traffic Is Light

LONDON, Ont., June 22 (Special Correspondence)—Railroads in Ontario which have been operating some of their branch lines where traffic is light at a loss, have decided to give a trial to gasoline-driven trains. The Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk railways will try the experiment on a number of branches.

The town of Waterloo made an appeal to the Government for better service, and the matter was taken up with Grand Trunk Railway officials, with the result that the company decided to make a complete general test of gasoline-propelled branch lines. It is still being sought by the public, and on at least one branch of the Grand Trunk, it has become an immediate possibility. Additional converter units have been installed in the London hydro substation to care for the electrification of the London-Sarnia branch, a stretch of 60 miles. Trains bound for Chicago now travel over this distance by steam power and are then taken through the tunnel under the St. Clair River by electric locomotives. An argument used for immediate action is the continued coal strike and the necessity of emancipating Canada from dependence on United States coal supplies.

ONTARIO HOTEL MEN OPPOSE BAR SYSTEM

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A conference between district hotel managers and members of the legislature committee on hotels and tourist traffic has brought out the fact that while hotels are in many cases pressed financially, most of them would not consider a return to the old bar system of liquor sale to revamp their fortunes.

W. S. Dingman, chairman of the provincial board of license commissioners, assured managers of the desirability of dealing fairly. He spoke of the possibility of remitting the business tax and a part of the general tax. This met with general approval. Some of the landlords, when asked to give their views of liquor sale, favored beer and light wines. Others wanted the exclusive "temperance beer" rights on 2½ per cent beverages. Not one expressed himself in favor of the open bar. Some hotelkeepers said they would not handle liquor in any event, even if granted the privilege by law.

TOURISTS THROG CANADIAN RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Tourist traffic this summer has been exceptionally good on the railway system of Canada, and bookings already made indicate that this business will keep up during the whole of the season. The influx of American tourists extends over the Great Lakes region, over the prairie sections, and especially through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. This tourist business started out well, and it has been picking up all the time, so that all the Canadian railways expect an exceptionally good year, not only with visitors from the United States, but with tourists from Great Britain and other countries, although American—furnish the bulk of the business.

VANCOUVER TRAFFIC IS HEAVY
VICTORIA, B. C., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Traffic from the United States to Vancouver Island by motor car has become so heavy that the new ferry service between Anacortes, Washington, and Sidney, outside Victoria, will be largely increased with the construction of a large new motor ferry boat. Construction of this boat will commence immediately. Hundreds of tourists daily bring their cars from Washington to the island to travel the beautiful roads. The travel this year is heavier than ever before.

Letters to the Editor

PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are declined.

Donkey Sense and the Railroad Strike

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The present railroad strike brings to my memory another railroad strike which occurred while the writer was traveling in a far-away country. The train was drawn by one of our powerful American engines, and came to such a sudden stop that the passengers got out to see what was the matter. There was a little donkey walking down the track in front of the engine, and he was not in the least disturbed by the blast of the whistle or the ringing of the bell. The engineer, who was a very humane man, drove the engine to within a few paces of the animal, but the donkey kicked at the cow-catcher and trotted on a little farther. The passengers entered into the fun of the chase and endeavored to head the animal off, but he ducked his head, hoisted his heels, and kept the lead. This continued for a couple of miles, until a crossing was reached, where the gateman, who had a rope, caught him and the train went on its way.

The striking railroad men put me in mind of that donkey. They are trotting in front of the American people and retarding their progress by hoisting their heels. The American people are among the most humane on earth. The strikers will be wise, however, to take advantage of the first crossing at which we arrive to get off the track. Less than 1 per cent of the people will not be permitted to hold up all the people all the while. The less than 1 per cent are sure to get hurt when the other 99 per cent put on steam. This is written in the interest of the less than 1 per cent so as to save them, if possible, from the consequences of their action in getting in the way of the other 99 per cent, for these will not permit themselves to suffer for any length of time, although they may good-naturedly put up with serious inconvenience some of the time. Arbitration courts should be established to adjust the differences of Labor and Capital. The strike adversely affects the interests of all the people, and is most likely eventually to react against Labor. While there is time to do so with small loss and little inconvenience, the writer trusts that the strikers will get off the track to avoid being seriously hurt.

S. A. G. COX.
Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Railways and Living Wage

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of June 19 there appeared an editorial entitled "Railroad Wage Schedules" and in the following issue one on "What Constitutes a Living Wage." It is inconceivable to me how it is possible to reconcile the statements contained in the two articles.

In the first article you say "Reductions in living costs cannot be brought about until the habit has been reduced in the cost of production in the

basic industries and in the cost of transportation and distribution. To insist that the reduction of these basic costs should be precedent to a reduction in wages is only to quibble over the question of methods and means." Preceding this statement you intimate that the strike, if called, will be done as a matter of asserting the dignity of the workers.

Dignity and American Standards
Let me say that the question of dignity does not enter into the matter. It is rather a case of attempting to prevent the reduction of wages to the point where it is impossible to live and support a family in accordance with American standards. Do you honestly think it possible to do this on a wage of \$1.83 per day, 26 days per month, when rain and lay-offs do not prevent steady work?

The United States Bureau of Labor has compiled tables showing what amount is necessary to support a family in comfort. The recent decision of the Railroad Labor Board disregarded this entirely and made "economic conditions" the basis for reducing wages far below the amount shown as necessary for a living wage. The cost of living started rising in 1914 but it was not until 1918 that any increase was made in the wages of the railroad employees to compensate for this. Now you say they should submit to wage cuts while the cost of living still remains high. Wages were last to go up and the case has been in the past that they are fast to go down, but it does not follow that this is just or even necessary.

Railroads Side of Case
There is certainly truth in the statement contained in the second editorial that "the fact does seem to be outstanding that reward for honest labor should be sufficient to meet satisfactorily man's ordinary needs." Don't you think the railroad workers are to be classed with those who render "honest labor"? The statements of the first editorial from the great transportation units of the United States... are little more than clearing houses where earnings are offset against labor and maintenance costs, evidently were gleaned from the railroad's side of the case as presented to the Railroad Labor Board and the I. C. C.

If the financial pages of your paper had been consulted, it would be hard to see why a railroad that earned on the basis of 21 per cent on outstanding stock must have further wage cuts before reducing its rates. In fact, the story as told to the investing public is entirely different from that told to the Railroad Labor Board and the I. C. C. when asking for wage cuts and protesting against rate decreases. It would be well to balance the two stories, the one against the other before voicing opinions.

BENJAMIN F. SAGE.
620 S. Hillside Avenue, Wichita, Kan.,
July 2.

Hotel Notes

MUCH is being done for the advancement of the hotel business through the two organizations which have been meeting simultaneously in Boston this week—the American Hotel Association and the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada.

Never has the hotel business been on a higher plane than it is today. Long strides have been made since the days of the old "wayside tavern" and the question at these meetings has been, "How can hotel men show greater efficiency, economy and service?"

In but one particular, that of courtesy, can it be said that the old innkeeper was in advance of the modern hotel managers, but much stress is being laid upon the importance of a friendly greeting to the guest, and careful attention to his personal welfare during his stay. The Statler rules for employees have been widely copied, not only in hotel circles, but by other business men, who have come to see the importance of courteous treatment in all commercial transactions.

It was only through coincidence that both these hotel associations met in Boston this year, but the advantages of this have been so numerous that the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association voted to hold its convention hereafter at the same time and place as the American Hotel Association.

This year, the presidency of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association should have gone to New England, but this privilege was waived in deference to F. Harold Van Orman of the McCurdy Hotel, Evansville, Ind. Mr. Van Orman's untiring efforts during the last year for the advancement of the organization received unqualified approval in his unanimous reelection as president.

Members of the American Hotel Association have been requested to display prominently in their hotels the new emblem of the organization. It is maintained that this emblem will give added prestige to the hotel, and that it also will mean enlarged membership. Those not members doubtless will be more desirous of joining when they see this attractive insignia and understand better what it stands for.

Americanization is a subject of absorbing interest to the American

Hotel Association. Chicago hotels have achieved astonishing results since they established classes in English and civics for employees, and it is the plan of the association to continue this work and to extend it.

That the hotel business is demanding the highest order of intelligence and efficiency is recognized in proposed plans to establish vocational schools for the training of managers, clerks, and other employees. With a four-year course made available for future hotel managers at Cornell University, a bureau of research opened with headquarters in Chicago, and vocational schools established, one in the east, one in the south, one in the middle west, and one on the Pacific coast, the American Hotel Association is sounding a new keynote in a program calculated to place the business of hotel management on a dignified professional basis.

Already, \$50,000 has been subscribed for this purpose by two men, John MacE. Bowman of the Pershing Square group of hotels in New York City and Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company. The minimum to be raised is \$500,000.

Cornell University will require \$7500 the first year for installation of the new course, which will cover a period of four years and carry with it the degree of Bachelor of Science. The vocational schools will be for the training of stewards, head waiters, and captains of bell boys. The four-year course at Cornell, for hotel managers, also will offer four months' courses in intensive training.

The hotel business, as it is conducted today, requires a thorough knowledge of a wide range of subjects—buying, salesmanship, courtesy, artistic appreciation and the handling of large numbers of employees.

GERMANY WILL HELP REBUILD SOVIET NAVY

HELSINGFORS, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—According to information received at Helsingfors, the Naval Commissariat in Moscow has recommended a reconstruction of the Soviet fleet, with the aid of German officers.

Only thoroughly trained and capable men will be entrusted with the command, and only such men will be employed as sailors who have seafaring experience, irrespective of their political views. Stringent discipline also is recommended.

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LEAGUE SETTLES SILESIAN DISPUTE

Council Brings Harmony Between
Poles and Germans—League
of Intellectuals Urged

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The recent session of the Council of the League of Nations, its eighteenth, was easily its most successful, judging from work accomplished. Especially is this true in connection with definite action on the Polish-German treaty concerning Upper Silesia, particularly when it is remembered that at the last August session the Supreme Council was unable to arrive at any conclusion in this matter, due to the apparently insurmountable difference of opinion between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand. As a matter of fact, it was this difference of opinion that resulted in the entire matter being referred to the League's Council for adjudication. Considerable credit is due Dr. Felix Calonder for the successful issue in the Upper Silesian matter, for it was admittedly through his personal efforts that the signatures were obtained to the treaty. Dr. Calonder is a former president of the Swiss Confederacy. The treaty calls for the division of the disputed area between Germany and Poland largely along the lines laid down in the plebiscite of 1920, leaving it to the exercise of the best judgment of the litigants to obviate injurious consequences that might follow political, economic or cultural partition of the Province in question.

League Is Strengthened
Deliberations on this question covered a period of six months, following the approval of the general plan by the Supreme Council, and Dr. Calonder, president and arbitrator of the conference during its entire six months' session, proved a skilful official and guided the session through many stormy periods when it appeared that negotiations were bound to be broken off.

It is believed that the Polish-German treaty will contribute materially to the restoration of prosperity to the great industrial region involved. Also it has unquestionably strengthened the power of the league as an instrument for good in Europe.

With the consent of both Polish and German delegations, the league's council named Dr. Calonder as president of the new "mixed commission" that will undertake the supervision of the faithful execution of the covenants of the treaty. It is believed that his permanent presence on the ground—he will remove to Katowitz, the seat of the commission—will greatly aid in the promotion of harmony between the two parties, as Dr. Calonder enjoys a well-earned popularity with the nationals of both countries on account of his consistently impartial attitude during the long and trying days of the conference.

Arbitration Extended
Another important action at the recently adjourned session of the council was the adoption of a plan whereby states, not members of the league, may submit their differences and disputes to the league's International Court of Justice. There had been some question as to whether each case should be handled on its individual merits or whether general conditions should be arranged to cover any and all cases. The latter method was chosen, for it was believed the former would lend itself more to intrigue.

The sole condition imposed against non-member states calls for the signing of an official declaration which recognizes the competence of The Hague Court and agrees not to wage war upon any country carrying out the decisions of that court, a document already subscribed to by member states.

At the French Government's request the International Court will be asked if the Labor Bureau's annual world conference are, or are not, entitled to deal with the regulation of agricultural labor, the French Government being strongly of the opinion that they are not so entitled.

General interest attaches to the decision of the recent session creating a commission for the study of the problem of uniting the intellectual workers internationally. At the recommendation of Senator La Fontaine and Prof. Gilbert Murray, last year's league assembly voiced the opinion that the league should do its best for the strengthening of international co-operation among intellectuals, through spreading a universal knowledge of new discoveries, organizing a general exchange of students' visits, systematically reforming historical school instruction along pacifist lines. The new commission is composed of a number of famous savants—Henri Bergson, Mme. Curie, Professor Einstein—with a number of prominent names of persons of an approved practical turn of mind such as Gilbert Murray, Jules Destrée, former Belgian Cabinet Minister; Professor Ruffini, chairman of the International Union of League of Nations Societies, and others. The appointment of Professor Einstein promises well for the impartiality of the commission whose chief task it will be to submit a number of useful proposals to the next Assembly, in September, 1922.

SALARY CUT DROPPED IN IRISH POST OFFICES

DUBLIN, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the mission which set recently to inquire into salaries, wages and general conditions of the officials in the Irish post offices, has, it is understood, been approved of by the Provisional Government. Substantially it recommends that the cut in the salaries and wages of officials, the proposal very nearly brought about a strike in the postal service of the country some little while back, the contention of the Irish Postal Union being that in view of the cost of living the cut then suggested was unjustified.

The commission finds that "temporary additions are recommended to the ordinary basic wage of certain permanent classes and to the consolidated wage of the temporary classes. The increases are to be retrospective as from March 1."

FISCAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA SAVED

Announcement of New Note—

Bank Ends Panic on Bourse

VIENNA, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—With the dollar at 22,000 crowns, the pound sterling at more than 100,000, the Swiss franc at 4000, the French franc at 2000, and the Czechoslovakian crown at 420, the panic on the Vienna bourse was the worst on record. Everyone was rushing to get rid of Austrian crowns, and buying orders for stocks and shares came in such an overwhelming flood that the official brokers refused to accept any more commissions.

The banks were wholly unable to cope with the orders from their customers, though the clerks worked until long after midnight.

Outside the bourse, a similar situation prevailed. The public began buying all kinds of goods, just as it did last November—foodstuffs, clothing, boots and shoes, or anything which represented visible and tangible value, as compared with worthless paper money. It seemed for a time as though the oft-predicted final economic collapse of the Austrian Republic was at hand.

Suddenly, the whole situation changed. The bare official announcement that the leading Austrian banks had agreed with the Government to furnish necessary capital for organization of a new note-bank sufficed to stop the panic. This unexpected action of the bankers was due largely to the initiative of the Social Democratic leaders, who waited on Chancellor Seipel and proceeded to tell him some home-truths.

"The masses of the people," they said, "are embittered and their patience is nearing an end. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find the necessary money for buying provisions, coal and raw materials from abroad, and if the continuous rise in foreign exchanges is not stopped the supplies of all these will be in the greatest danger. The people will not go hungry on account of the shortage in foreign moneys when there is enough of these in the country. The Government must seize all foreign moneys, or, if they cannot decide to do this, then they must find some other way of squeezing them out, and especially the immense sums held by the banks. Unless this is done, a catastrophe is inevitable."

These arguments impressed Chancellor Seipel, who immediately summoned the bankers to a conference. They seem to have been equally impressed with the Socialists' representations, and without further delay consented to place their foreign moneys at the disposition of the Government—upon certain conditions however—for the foundation of the note-bank.

Announcement of this action caused a tremendous sensation in financial and business circles, and indeed among the whole population. For the moment at least, the situation was saved. The fall in the crown not only was stopped but its quoted value began to rise, in Zurich as well as in Vienna.

LONDON TO EXTEND TUBE SYSTEM; COST SET AT £6,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20—Some time ago the British Government promised to guarantee both principal and interest

on a debenture issue of £6,000,000 on behalf of the London Underground Companies. The proceeds of this issue were to be used to finance various improvements and extensions contemplated in the tube system.

The task of "cutting the first sod" in the new sector from Golders Green to Edgware was allotted to Sir Philip Lloyed-Greene, M. P., of the Department of Overseas Trade, who formally inaugurated the work after a short speech.

This new sector will be an extension of the so-called Hampstead Line from Charing Cross to Golders Green. Much of it will be above ground. In order to lay the line, bridges will have to be built, trees cut down and embankments made. It will open up an entirely new region of Suburbia to Londoners, and eventually will bring Edgware, in the north of London, into direct communication with Clapham Common, across the river.

The cost of the whole undertaking will be about £6,000,000. Contracts for machinery and material are all being placed in Great Britain, and the project is expected to provide work, directly or indirectly, for 20,000 people. When it is finished, it will provide London with a new residential district, and thus supply a need which daily is becoming more evident.

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Ontario Developing Rapidly Fine System of Roadways

London, Ont., June 20
Special Correspondence

THE road policy of the Province of Ontario will result within the next few years in a comprehensive system of highways in the Dominion. The outstanding achievement of the United Farmers' government of Ontario has been the inauguration of an ambitious road-building program, and Mr. Biggs as minister has been intimately associated with all the developments.

There is no doubt that the Province will soon outstrip, if it does not already do so, the rest of the Dominion in respect to permanent highways. The wonderful state roads of the United States have frequently been cited to Mr. Biggs as examples which Ontario should follow. In an inter-



Frank C. Biggs
Minister of Public Works and Highways
in Province of Ontario

view granted The Christian Science Monitor, however, Mr. Biggs asserted that after careful study of road systems in the eastern states he is prepared to claim greater possibilities for the system now being worked out in this Province.

Local Municipalities
Responsibility for the roads in Ontario has rested until recently with the local municipalities, with the result that when the United Farmers' government launched its big program there had already been built up a system of rural or farm roads acting as feeders to the main or market roads, and these in turn were feeders to the provincial highways which then existed and which are now being reconstructed mostly on a permanent basis.

In the United States, on the other hand, Mr. Biggs notes that attention has been largely concentrated on the main trunk roads or state highways and these have been brought to a high standard of perfection. He also noticed, in driving over these state highways, that the secondary roads, which intersect them and act as

feeders, are in general in a very poor state of repair. This, he believes, is due to the fact that attention has been directed chiefly to the main roads. In Ontario, the township and county roads were first developed and the construction of the trunk roads undertaken subsequently, a plan which Mr. Biggs favored.

Actual accomplishment in road building since the new highway program began is a matter of record. "Of the 50,000 miles of roads in the counties of Ontario, 27,000 miles have been surfaced with gravel, stone or other material," Mr. Biggs explained. "This is more than the total mileage of surface roads in all of the other provinces of the Dominion, and is a record surpassed in few of the United States. It is the result of uniting effort on the part of the officials of the townships and counties, who years ago foresaw the advantages of good roads and have educated the people to the idea and brought to the provincial government the desire of the people to undertake the responsibility for and receive the benefit of a comprehensive system of highways."

Good Example of Ontario Counties
Taking the County of Middlesex as a good example of the Ontario counties, the Minister pointed out that of the 2159 miles of roads there are only

475 miles that have not been surfaced with gravel, stone, or other material. The financing of the Ontario highway system is worthy of study. As long ago as 1901, provincial assistance was granted to the counties in road building, one-third of the cost being assumed by the Province. As time went on, this was increased to 40 per cent, and later the provision was added that the Minister could designate certain roads as provincial county roads, to which the Province would contribute 60 per cent of construction costs.

With the increase in the use of the motor car," said Mr. Biggs, "the cost of road building became excessive, and demanded service of the main roads which they were unable to give. The Province, consequently, undertook a still greater responsibility and in 1917 the Provincial Highway Act was passed, whereby the Province was enabled to assume charge of the main trunk roads and to construct and maintain them with provincial forces. Of the cost of construction and maintenance 70 per cent was paid by the Province, the municipalities contributing the remainder.

Interprovincial Traffic
The Dominion Government, realizing that the great volume of interprovincial traffic created a federal responsibility, passed the Canadian Highway Act in 1919, by which the Dominion agreed to contribute 40 per cent of the cost of the main items making up the expenditure on the construction of provincial highways. Following this, the Provincial Highway Act was amended so that Ontario pays 80 per cent of the construction and maintenance costs on the provincial highways. The Federal Government, of course, contributes half of this 80 per cent under the terms of the federal act.

Cities benefiting by the provincial highways were then asked to assume certain liabilities, and are assessed for 10 per cent of the cost of suburban highways, which are those portions of provincial highways adjacent to the cities. The cities also contribute 30 per cent of the cost of maintenance of county suburban roads, and 20 per cent of the cost of provincial county suburban roads. The whole thing is not nearly so complicated as these various classifications might indicate, because once these roads have been designated as provincial or county or suburban, they remain as such, and there is no variation in the responsibility assumed by the various bodies concerned.

At the present time," stated the Minister, "the Government of Ontario grants assistance to all types of rural roads. They are all subsidized to an extent commensurate with the service they render to the Province."

Policy of Government
The policy of the Ontario Government with regard to the manner of construction of highways is sometimes criticized, but the Minister insists that when the problem is thoroughly understood this criticism changes to commendation. "The department," he says, "realizes that road building consists of two parts—that which is permanent and will last for generations, such as grading, bridges and culverts, and that which will necessarily require renewal at the end of a few years, namely, the surfacing. Gravel surfacing must be renewed every year or

so. Water-bound macadam may last without renewal for five years, and cement, we hope, will, with ordinary maintenance, last for 15 to 25 years. "It is with an eye to the future that we are building to a high standard on our provincial highways. The roads will be surfaced with the type of surface demanded by the traffic. Gravel is all that is needed in some cases, while others require concrete construction immediately. Much waste has been due to the failure to study the economic phases of road construction. A gravel surface on a main trunk road, which requires a high yearly expenditure for maintenance, will cost the community more in the end than a concrete or bituminous concrete surface, with its low cost of maintenance."

RHODESIA SHOWS INCREASE
CAPE TOWN, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Director of Census regarding the census taken on May 3, 1921, in Southern Rhodesia has been issued. It shows that the European population of Southern Rhodesia was 33,620 (18,987 males and 14,633 females). In 1911 the total European population was 23,606, in 1907 14,067, and in 1904 12,596. From 1911 to 1921 the European population of Southern Rhodesia increased from 23,606 to 33,620, or 42.4 per cent, in 10 years.

Advocates of women's rights are disposed to blame the Senate for obstruction. But the Senate cannot continue to procrastinate. It must make up its mind in one sense or the other and there are many signs that it will do so at an early date. If the women win they will deserve their victory, for although their campaign has not been marked by violence as was the

WOMEN OF FRANCE SEEK VOTE IN VAIN

Speculation as to Next Election
Figures on Possible Granting of Suffrage

PARIS, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—The French Senate has had again to consider the question of giving votes to women. Nearly every country in the world now admits women as electors except Latvia and Balkan nations. France, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece are lagging in the rear and somewhat surprisingly even Switzerland is found in the company of countries which still deny the vote to women.

Practically all other European nations have agreed that women as well as men are citizens. In England women vote and even sit in Parliament, though the right to vote is limited. Last year the Swedish women voted for the first time and five women were elected to the Chamber. In Norway they even entered the Council of Ministers. Denmark has 11 women members of Parliament.

Other Nations in Line
In Russia the equality of the sexes is acknowledged while in Finland women have been electors since 1907. It is the same in the little Baltic countries and in the Ukraine. In Germany the revolution gave equal rights to women and 30 were elected to the Reichstag. Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and even Poland have all conceded votes to women. Belgian women vote in the municipal suffrage.

Thus almost everywhere the fight has been won and even in countries where women are still ineligible such as Italy at least one of the two Houses of Parliament has adopted the principle which has to be ratified by the other.

French women naturally feel that they are in an anomalous situation especially as the Chamber of Deputies three years ago specifically recognized the equality of the sexes. The bill which was then brought in was comprehensive. The Chamber heard the report of a commission which would have restricted the rights of women and asserted their equality. Then on May 20, 1919 a motion which was thus worded was passed by 344 votes to 97. The laws and administrative dispositions concerning the electorate and the eligibility to all elected assemblies shall be applicable to all French citizens without distinction of sex.

Senate Stands in Way
Among the deputies who particularly defended the rights of women may be mentioned Jules Stiegfried, Aristide Briand, Rene Viviani, Louis Marin, Justin Godart, Jean Bon. In spite of this decision the Senate has hung up its consideration of the bill for three years.

There are however many senators who have done their utmost for the claims of French women notably Senators Merlin, Louis Martin, Henri Cléron, Paul Strauss. A good deal of quiet propaganda has been pursued and the highest hopes are entertained that soon France will come into line. It is indeed curious to reflect that in spite of this electoral "disability" women in France have entered the professions in greater numbers than in other countries where the suffrage is enjoyed. Women lawyers have long practiced with success and the same

may be told of all other liberal professions. In every walk of life women are conspicuous in France. The movement toward full emancipation is growing as may be indicated by the fact that at the examinations at the Sorbonne and elsewhere the girl students outshine their masculine rivals.

There is of course nothing in the constitution against women's suffrage. It was in 1896 Ferdinand Buisson first demanded that women should be eligible to vote and to be elected on all local authorities. There was then no discussion and it was not until 1910 that the project was really taken up. In 1913 there was another attempt and a few months before the war a motion was scheduled for discussion but was never reached. The war is really responsible for the long subsequent delay.

Early Decision Hoped For
Advocates of women's rights are disposed to blame the Senate for obstruction. But the Senate cannot continue to procrastinate. It must make up its mind in one sense or the other and there are many signs that it will do so at an early date. If the women win they will deserve their victory, for although their campaign has not been marked by violence as was the

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campaign in England, those who have taken this matter in hand have not ceased to urge it upon the attention of the authorities. They consider that although there are excuses to be found the denial of the vote for so long is not to the credit of the country.

Assuming that women may vote at the next election it is obvious that any calculations now being made on the basis of a masculine vote will be erroneous. Never have so many estimates been made of an election which is yet far off.

The greatest possible interest is being taken in the composition of the new Parliament. Deputies are speculating as to whether the country is moving to the Right or to the Left, and are taking up a cautious attitude on many questions. But the women's vote cannot be predicted. It is to be hoped that the women of France will vote for peace and a practical settlement which will have less regard for purely political issues than is the case at present.

COLUMBUS ENGINEERS
WORK ON ZONE PLAN
COLUMBUS, O., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—A staff of engineers and draftsmen begin work this week on a zoning plan for Columbus, under the direction of the city planning commission. A new thoroughfare system will be worked out at the same time, the two projects to be brought before the council in about eight months.

The planning commission was established in 1921 only after great opposition from council and has advisory powers only. It has won the confidence of the new council, however, and has the promise of adoption of the zoning and thoroughfare ordinances.

An ordinance to prohibit the erection of apartment houses in residence districts without the consent of property owners has been twice disapproved by council, the last time on recommendation of the city's law department that since the structure cannot be construed as a menace to public health or welfare, the ordinance would be illegal.

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ADMISSION OF TURKS
STIRS BITTER DEBATE
AT PRAGUE MEETING

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26.—At the opening session of the Federation of League of Nations Societies which has just been held at Prague, the proposal to admit the Turkish society to membership was vehemently resisted by the Greek delegation. At one time it was only with difficulty they could be restrained from coming to blows. In the end, however, the differences were adjusted and the Turks were admitted.

Over 200 delegates from 27 countries attended the conference. They were welcomed officially by the Prime Minister, Dr. Benes, and by the Mayor of Prague. Among the speakers were Count Bernstorff (Germany), Count Mensdorff (Austria), Professor Appel (France), Senator la Fontaine (Belgium) and Lieut.-Col. David Davies (Great Britain).

Five commissions have been set up to report on a wide range of subjects, including the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the treatment of war disabled, the registration of treaties, minorities and race equality, the reduction in armaments, and the traffic in opium. Lady Gladstone was appointed rapporteur of the political commission, Professor Lapradelle (France) rapporteur of the commission on armaments, and Dr. Hunz (Austria) rapporteur of the juridical commission. Besides Turkey, the other states admitted are Armenia, Denmark, and Ethiopia.

NORSEMEN OPPOSE
NEW FISHERY LAW
PASSED IN ICELAND

CHRISTIANIA, June 20 (Special).—The new Icelandic fishery act is being severely criticized in Norway. An expert who has a very large business in herrings and who for the last 15 years has stayed in Iceland during the herring season, states that the act in the first instance will be detrimental to the Icelanders.

Hitherto the Norsemens have given work during the summer months to hundreds of Icelanders, but they will now go in for big steamers, on board which the fish can be hauled, and more efficiently so. There will be a saving in time and coal by avoiding the trip to the shore thereby lessening the cost of labor, and the catchings will be bigger and better.

A Norwegian firm on the west coast, which last year paid 250,000 kroner in wages to the Icelanders at Siglufjord, will now abandon this station.

The Norwegian whaling companies have had a brilliant year, in many cases a record year. At South Shetland the yield is 183,000 barrels of which 145,000 barrels have already been sold to the United States and Great Britain. A good many companies are increasing their tonnage, either in the shape of new vessels or by buying old boats, and several tank vessels are being transformed into whaling stations.

Several new companies are about to be formed and several new localities for whaling are to be tested, amongst them St. Helena, where a Tonsberg concern has secured the necessary concession. Norwegian whaling was stopped there in 1912 by the British authorities.

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EDUCATIONAL

Mexico's School Children Called Into Service Against Illiteracy

MEXICO is holding out the light to all her citizens but, as in all other lands, her hopes are centered on the rising generation. It is her children who will vindicate her dreams of a strong and free and happy people and to do this her children must not only love but they must serve the patria. To them the Secretaría de Educacion has sent out a call—a call to another children's crusade, a call to enlist in the Ejército Infantil and battle against ignorance, the old, old enemy of their land.

According to the latest statistics, there are in the elementary schools of the Republic some 800,000 children. Of these perhaps 200,000 are in the fourth, fifth and sixth years, the upper half of the course—children ranging in age between 9 and 15 and whose education has proceeded quite far enough to enable them to share it with others.

Each Child to Turn Teacher
To the teachers of these boys and girls, the secretaria has sent out the bases for the organization of the Ejército Infantil. There are badges and vigilance committees and elections and chiefs and all the other things that appeal so strongly to children of this age. But it all simmers down to this, that out of love for his country each child shall choose some illiterate, adult or adolescent from those around him and teach him to read and write. When his first pupil has advanced far enough to sustain the simple examination to which he is to be subjected, the little teacher is to select another, professing to be illiterate, and so on. To every child who has reclaimed five illiterates from their ignorance the secretaria will award the diploma of "good Mexican" and promises moreover that later on when he is competing for admission to a higher school or for any appointment in the gift of the secretaria, his childhood services will be remembered.

This promise is in itself a happy augury for Mexico. For the boy or girl who at this age has the enthusiasm and persistence to carry through the education of his five illiterates will automatically have given himself that personality test on which the public service of Mexico must rest if she is to achieve those ideals which her best minds cherish for her.

The Federal Forces at Work
Mexico, with a total population of some 15,000,000, has close upon 10,000,000 illiterates. The Minister who has set himself to overcome this deplorable condition is Señor don José Vasconcelos, Federal Secretary of Education in the Cabinet of President Obregon. All of his aides have their part to play in the big campaign for the uplift of the masses to which he has pledged his sacred honor, but the man to whom he has entrusted the basic task of teaching, reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic to these unlettered millions is Señor don Abraham Arellano.

While the drive against illiteracy is nation-wide in its scope, it is natural that, at least along some lines, it should develop most rapidly in the federal district. Here, within the space of little more than a year, numerous schools have been opened in which some 4500 men and women and children long past primary school age are receiving their first initiation into the mysteries of the written word. Most of these "rudimentary schools" are held in the evenings in the same buildings which in the daytime function as schools for children. But some of them have been organized in the factories in which their pupils earn their bread, and in at least one of these latter, so eager are the workers to give the best that is in them to their beloved education, they gather for their lessons at 7 in the morning.

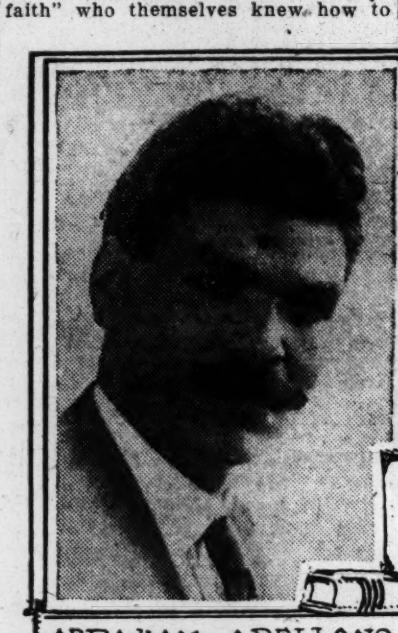
A Good Illustration
The latest school opened, and the one which best illustrates both the idealism and the immediate practicality with which the minds of the Secretaría and Señor Arellano work, is the school for men organized "on the job" at the immense administration building that is being remodelled for one of the departments of the Secretaría.

Here were some 200 workmen employed and a little investigation developed the fact that most of them could neither read nor write. Four rooms were specially equipped with seats and blackboards, four teachers were detailed, books and writing material provided and in a very few days the greater number of the workmen were spending their evenings in relating signs to sounds.

As soon as the pupil has learned to read and write and to manage the simple arithmetical problems of his daily life, he has completed his course of study as far as these particular institutions are concerned. But informally, by means of talks, every effort is being made to inculcate ideas of sanitation, morality and good citizenship into the minds of these men and women just reclaimed from unlettered ignorance. The urgent necessity of the moral and intellectual elevation of the working class; the formation of good habits; the man in the family; the economic independence of the woman; harmonious relations between Labor and Capital—these are a few of the titles picked at random from a course given this past year.

New Schools Opening
New schools are opening all the time and it is probable that by the end of another year the attendance will be tripled or quadrupled. But even so, Mexico's illiterates are numbered by the millions, not the thousands. Even if school buildings should spring up overnight, and teachers to handle so enormous an enrollment should miraculously appear, where would the money to support the work come from? It is true that, fired by the already brilliant achievements of the secretary, and catching something of his vision of the future, Congress recently quadrupled its appropriation for education, voting 50,000,000 pesos, a sum immensely greater than that granted to any other federal service except war. But how far could 50,000,000 pesos go among 10,000,000 illiterates scattered over a big country degraded by centuries of oppression and still devastated by the recent revolution? It was clear that if this national misfortune was to be wiped out, something more would have to be done than opening official schools.

Service in Patriotism
And something more is being done—something so simple and so big in its conception that it is beginning to grip the country in an enthusiasm of service whose possibilities are boundless. About a year ago the secretaria sent out a call to "all Mexicans of good faith" who themselves knew how to



ABRAHAM ARELLANO
CHIEF OF THE CAMPAIGN
AGAINST ILLITERACY

read and write to choose some illiterate from the daily life around them—some relative, servant, neighbor or friend—and begin at once to break the fetters of his ignorance. The secretaria offered to provide books, blackboards, writing material and to confer on the instructor the title of Honorary Teacher of the National University. Apart from this the service was to be rendered gratuitously.

Up to date some three thousand citizens have responded to the call. And in such spirit have some of them

responded that they have turned their homes into veritable schools and are teaching not one but 10, and in some cases, 100 illiterates. By the end of the first year through the voluntary efforts of these patriotic men and women, over 30,000 adults and adolescents who 12 months before had hardly known one letter from another have learned to read and write. And the campaign is just getting under way. Every honorary teacher is a recruiting center for yet more honorary teachers and every illiterate reclaimed is an apostle to his still unlettered companions.

Good Government Fostered by Pupils' Study of Chicago's City Plan

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)—It has paid for Chicago to instruct its school children during the last 10 years in the Chicago plan, according to Peter B. Mortenson, superintendent of schools, and Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission.

"It was in 1912 that 'Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago' was adopted as a textbook in municipal economy in our schools," said Mr. Mortenson. "At the election last week the voters, who were school children 10 years ago, had their first chance to express themselves upon the plan. On the ballot was a referendum proposition concerning issuance of bonds for improvements that are part of the plan of Chicago. The majority in favor of it was greater than in any preceding case."

"Even were that not so, we still would believe that this teaching has been of immense benefit. For one of the objects of this instruction has been to educate the parents. That we succeeded in that is proved by the fact that the referendum was carried by a majority of 21,000. In April, 1920, an issue of \$20,000,000 was put up to the voters. The majority favoring it exceeded 100,000."

"What clearer proof than this," asked Mr. Wacker, "could be adduced of the value of this course in municipal economy? Our lecturers have had experiences to corroborate this evidence. Frequently they have been told by their auditors that they had been familiarized with the plan through their children's textbooks. 'Many have confessed that they studied it in self-defense; they had to learn about it to keep up with the youngsters.'"

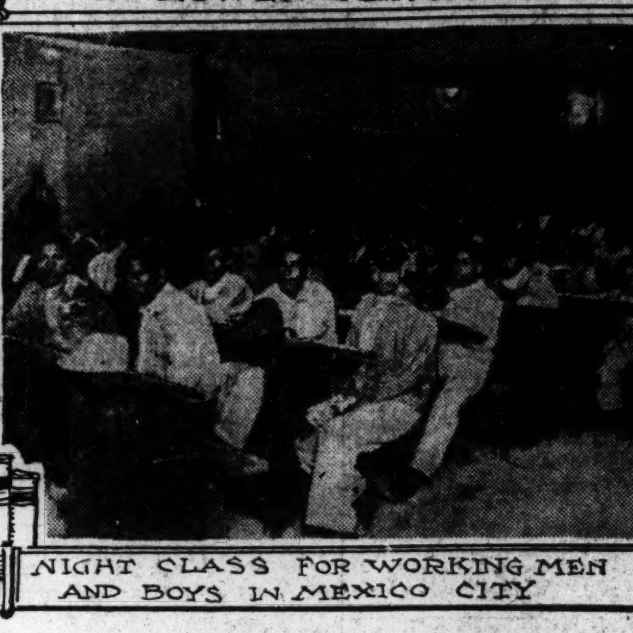
"Wacker's Manual" was written by Walter D. Moody, former director of the Plan Commission. At the instance of the commission, the board of education accepted it as a textbook, published it and sold it to students at cost. Now it is on the free textbook list.

"It is taught to advanced eighth grade pupils," Mr. Mortenson explained. "Each class before it is graduated is given instruction from it twice a week for 40 weeks."

"Chicago undertook this innovation in teaching because its school board and officers held that the function of the school is to supply the child with all the information necessary to full participation in the communal life. If that is true, certainly the teaching of this plan has a rightful place in the curriculum."

These two classes a week are all that is required on this subject, but many teachers have adopted additional expedients on their own initiative. They have toured scenes of improvement with their pupils. They have included maps of Chicago at present

A MORNING SCHOOL FOR WORKERS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA



NIGHT CLASS FOR WORKING MEN AND BOYS IN MEXICO CITY

JOSE VASCONCELOS
FEDERAL SECRETARY OF
EDUCATION IN PRESIDENT
OBREGON'S CABINET

Fitting Ex-Service Men for Specific Work

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—In the work of rehabilitating ex-service men the State of Wisconsin, through its state university, has added some courses to its educational schedule which, thus far, have not been tried in other states.

It was found that a great majority of the men, especially those assigned to the University of Wisconsin by the federal board, selected either some sort of engineering course or a commerce course. The university professors who are in charge of this work, which is distinct from the correspondence course maintained—conceived that it would be more helpful to the men if they were allowed to work directly toward some specific employment in the engineering field. The pressing demand for men to carry on the State's immense highway construction program induced the preparation of special courses directed to highway work. As a result there are being given at the state university branch in Milwaukee, two courses of non-credit work in civil engineering, one to fit men to be superintendents of construction, and the other to prepare men for highway engineers.

With the exception of certain advanced work in mathematics, which the men would have no occasion to use, this two-year course is very similar to the residence course in engineering at Madison for the corresponding years. This year 18 men, after one year's work, were fitted to be highway inspectors, and 50 men, after one year's work, were competent to take positions as foremen in various lines of construction work. These same men, or all but a few of them, will be back for the second year's work, and at the end of that will go out fitted to be superintendents of construction and highway engineers.

"We are not lowering the university's engineering school standards in the least," said the professor in charge of this work, "but we are giving the men all, and precisely what they need to fit them for the specific work they desire to do. We consider a highly practicable thing to put the service men on their feet in this way, in fields that appeal to their ambitions and suit their abilities."

The men to be eligible to take up the two special courses just referred to must have the equivalent of an eighth-grade education.

These two courses, as already indicated, are in addition to the wide field of work being carried on by the extension division of the university among service men, both those assigned to the university by the Federal Board and those which come under the provisions of the state law. Under the direction of the extension division of the university also, there is what may be termed a branch university conducted in Milwaukee, a day school where credit work can be done. A year's work in engineering in this branch counts for a year if the student afterwards takes up residence work in Madison. Besides this credit work in engineering there is given a year's work in the commercial department, which is non-credit work, though the university instructors do the teaching. The reason for this being non-credit work is that those who take it cannot meet the entrance requirements for the course at the university. Night classes are also being conducted in Milwaukee, some in credit work and others in non-credit work.

A New Chair at Columbia

NEW YORK (Special Correspondence)—By vote of the trustees of Columbia University and on the recommendation of the Committee on Education, the chair of economics in the Columbia School of Business occupied by Prof. Roswell C. McCrea will hereafter be known as the Hephurn Professorship of Economics and will be provided for under the \$150,000 endowment fund given by A. Barton Hephurn for the establishment of a chair of history or economics.

To help solve the playground problem, which yearly becomes more serious in New York, Superintendent of Schools Rittiger has suggested the erection, in the congested parts of the city, of buildings to be used only for play and recreation. Although new schoolhouses are continually being built it is almost impossible to find sites which provide anything like room for both building and play space. As a result roofs and indoor auditoriums have to be utilized. In one of the structures now planned, a 72-room affair and the largest in the city, nearly an acre is to be devoted to facilities for recreation. Both indoor and outdoor gymnasiums are included.

Bengali Headmasters Doubt Value of Trained Teachers

THERE is considerable controversy among superintendents and heads of Bengali schools as to the relative merits of the trained and untrained teacher. The average graduate headmaster, himself untrained, affirms with no uncertain voice that the trained teacher is distinctly the worse for his training. Certainly, the training colleges are too few and the training insufficient and unsuitable, the average result being a teacher of cast iron rules and maxims which he is unable adequately to apply, or in the rare case of an efficient teacher, equipped with thoroughly digested theories and methods, a supercilious person who thinks himself above teaching small boys.

The remark is often heard that the Bengali is no teacher. But born teachers exist among Bengalis no less than among other races, and that independent of training. These have hearty contempt for the L. T. and B. T. (Licentiate and Bachelor of Teaching). They accuse these dignitaries of conceit and imperviousness to correction and advice.

Trained teachers in Bengal are few and far between. There are government schools but no recognized service of elementary teachers. These schools have government recognition in many cases, a small government grant, they are subject to inspection, follow a prescribed curriculum, use books from a prescribed list, and one and all work for the final examination, the matriculation of the Calcutta University. The schools are divided into three grades: preliminary, in which the teaching is entirely vernacular and the masters for the most part old-time Brahmin pandits; middle English schools, in which the medium of instruction is the vernacular and English is taught as a foreign language, the masters are almost invariably untrained but equally unvarnished have more or less knowledge of English, and generally the matriculation certificate; and the higher English schools in which the medium of instruction is English, though Bengali literature and grammar, with Sanskrit, find a place in the curriculum. Here again the majority of the teachers are untrained.

Scarcity of Colleges
While the Government does all in its power to encourage teachers to take the L. T. course, it is impossible to insist on a teachers' qualification as a condition of appointments in recognized schools. The colleges are inefficient, the country is too poor to support sufficient colleges, the average teacher cannot afford to take the course, even with the help of the small monthly stipend allowed by the Government to a limited number of selected teachers.

The educational equipment of the vernacular teacher amounts to little more than the ability to read and write, a knowledge of the sacred books and the vernacular tables of weights, measures and money with a little simple arithmetic. The average village preliminary school has neither

blackboard nor maps, nor has the vernacular teacher any use for such contraptions. Benches for the boys and a chair for the teacher are generally allowed to be necessary. The boys sit round the room, rocking to and fro and drooping in a nasal sing-song the lesson they are engaged in committing to memory, or read in turn from the vernacular readers, tales narrating the calamities overtaking bad school boys. The master sits on his chair, swinging his knee, occasionally indulging in a verbose explication, or a cross-examination in spelling. The boys listen or not as inclination prompts them. When the master, the schoolroom and the lesson become too much for school-boy nature, the Bengali student does not hesitate to plead family business, or other cause and obtain early dismissal, nor does his master scruple under similar necessity, real or imaginary, to close the school and send the boys about their business.

The Government has not neglected to make an attempt to furnish these schools with suitable teachers. There are several normal schools for the training of teachers, but what trained teacher will work for 12 rupees a month? No, once trained, the vernacular teacher easily finds a billet in a middle English or higher English school as a teacher of the vernacular, which subject the English-speaking Bengali teacher generally considers beneath his dignity.

In a Typical School
The methods of teaching in the average middle English and higher English schools differ little from that already described. Little if any written work is done, none that cannot be corrected in class. The lessons consist of reading steadily through a book. No teacher ever dreams of coming into school equipped with notes and diagrams on the lesson for the day, indeed he has no idea that any preparation can possibly be necessary. He has been appointed first, second or third master as the case may be, and therefore in his own words, "feels himself capable of taking up any subject."

Is the lesson arithmetic? The class opens at the prescribed page, or more probably each boy opens at his special paragraph and proceeds to work languidly through the examples. The answers are all at the end of the book, there is no difficulty about attaching the correct answers to incorrect workings if the two refuse to coincide. Meanwhile, the teacher dozes at his desk. If he feels energetic, he will call the brighter boys on the front desk to him, glance over their work and give a short exposition of it, and then sit down. These favored students have over the master's desk and listen to his wisdom. One by one, the boys from the back benches creep up and hang over the shoulders of the foremost boys, until the whole class is piled round the master's desk in a boy heap, like a swarm of bees. All the time the master sits, swinging his knee, boxing ears and dropping explanations. There is no attempt at class teaching or blackboard demonstration.

The Observatory

A MOVEMENT that is distinctly in the direction of giving the teacher a higher professional status has been started in New York as a result of the decision of the Teachers Council to ask the Board of Education to grant a sabbatical year's leave of absence at the end of each six years of service. The request is made only after an extended investigation by a special committee, which urges in support of its plan the following considerations:

It would encourage and stimulate professional improvement among the younger teachers.

It would avert many disability retirements and thus result in the retention of experienced teachers.

By broadening the teacher's mental horizon it would increase her value to the school system.

This is not the first time that the New York teachers have asked for the adoption of the sabbatical year system. It was made the same subject for consideration in 1914 but without avail, largely because of the fear that the expense would be practically prohibitive. In view of that experience the present project is so designed as to cost the city nothing. The teacher on leave will theoretically receive full pay but from it will be deducted whatever amount is needed to employ a substitute. It is also stipulated that the year shall be devoted to travel or study or both and that the teacher shall report to the superintendent the nature of the work she has done.

From the community standpoint this New York plan is something more than an attempt to give teachers even so often a prolonged recess from the work of the schoolroom. It will also result in something more than "a broadening of the teacher's horizon." It will serve primarily to keep promising men and women in educational work. As it is now, thousands of them, although entering the profession with the highest purposes and determined to make of it a career, leave for some other business when they discover that they have nothing to which they can look forward except small salaries, iniquitous promotion and, worst of all, a steady grind of teaching. The prospect of a sabbatical year should be enough to keep many of them interested in their work and at their posts.

It is unfortunate, in a way, that it was deemed necessary to provide that adoption of the sabbatical year system should cost the city nothing. To be called upon to pay the salary of a substitute will work a considerable hardship on the teacher and undoubtedly keep her from enjoying her absence as she would like to enjoy it. She will still be able to study but

may find it difficult to secure the means for travel. The Teachers Council has considered this point but is of the opinion that the teachers will be willing to make the sacrifice for their increased value to the children under their instructions.

As evidence of the increased recognition accorded public schools in a section of the country not generally regarded as any too progressive educationally, the southern states are calling attention to the fact that they have appropriated more than \$100,000,000 for schoolhouses either under construction or soon to be erected. No school building program of any such magnitude was ever before under way at one time in the south. Other interesting testimony is to the effect that no building in the list is to cost less than \$10,000.

It is a southern city, too, which promises to be the next to make its public school a year-round institution. Nashville, Tenn., has the honor under consideration and sentiment, it is said to be favorable. The teachers of the city, particularly, are voicing approval because the plan will give them an opportunity to work 12 months a year instead of nine and consequently to add no small amount to their incomes.

It was an impressive membership record which the National Education Association reported at its Boston convention and doubly impressive in light of the fact that enrollment has increased ten or elevenfold in the past five years, yet when percentages are considered the association must still yield the palm to the New Brunswick Teachers Association, which has an active membership of 970 or approximately one-half of all the teachers of the Province. If a similar proportion were maintained in this country the National Education Association would have about 800,000 members.

The Montreal authorities responsible for the piling down of the appropriation allowed the Protestant Board of Education are likely to hear from the citizens on the subject. Insisting that the budget as presented was at the lowest possible point, the school commissioners have decided that the only way they can make income equal expenditure is to charge pupils for paper and other material heretofore furnished free. So, unless the municipal government changes its mind, 50 cents will be asked of each child who attends classes from the kindergarten to the fourth grade inclusive, and \$1 of children in the grades higher up.

THE HOME FORUM

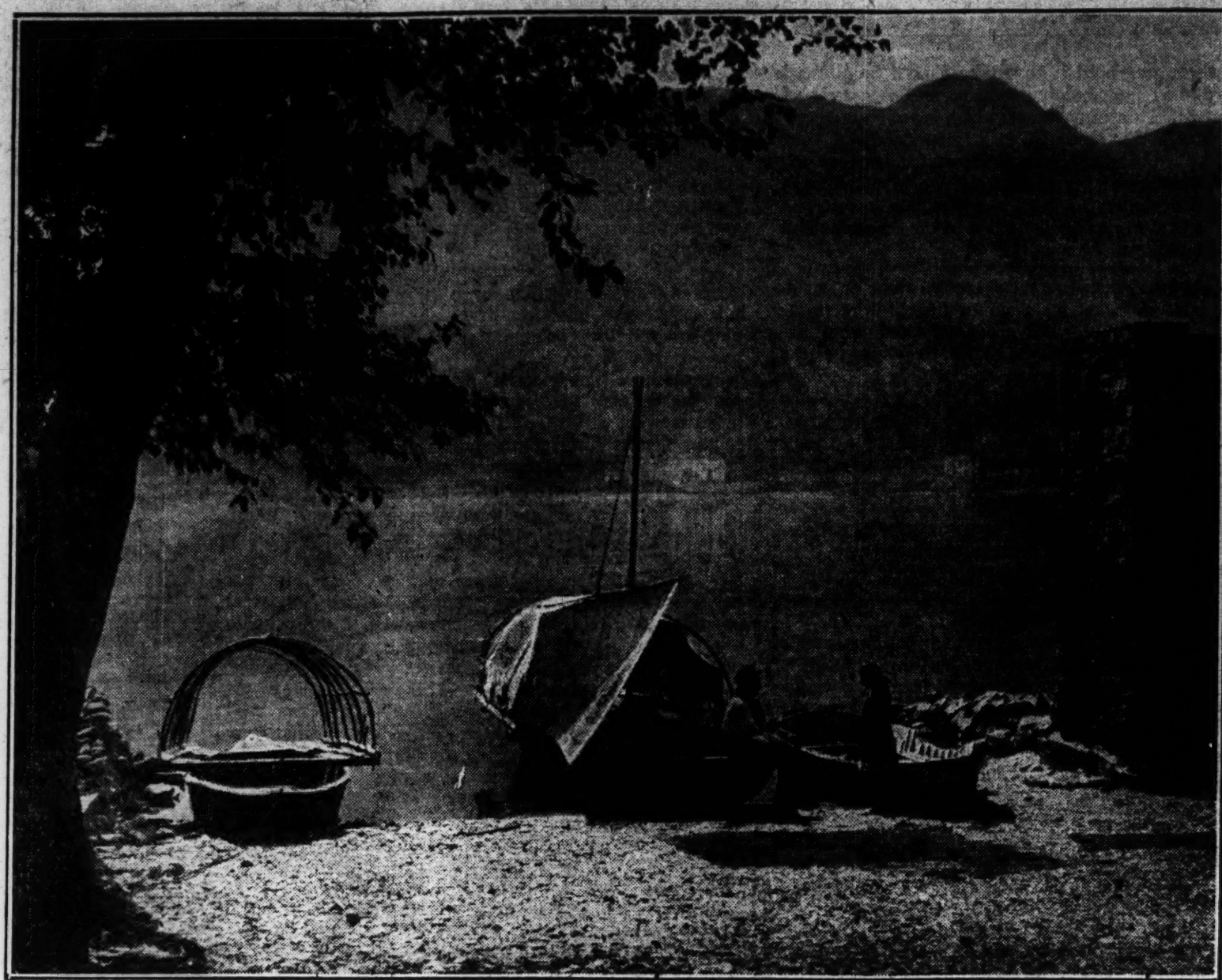
Marionettes

TOWARD the close of the nineteenth century children and simple folk in Europe still saw the puppets or played with them as unreflectively as their remote ancestors had done. In windy summers or russet autumns Italians displayed their marionettes in amusement parks far in the North of Europe. The gaudily-painted little stage was set up in the open; the benches in front of it were firmly fastened in the earth. The marionettes were rather tall and their movements very angular. But they were all emperors or clowns, very stately or full of the broadest fun, and their robes had once been stiff with brocade and gold. And a child who saw this show with his nursemaid might then go home and in his play-room struggle into a curtained box (Punch and Judy Show or Kasperletheater), take the limp dolls, and make very vivid things of them by placing his index finger in the head, his thumb and second finger into the hollow arms, and letting them go through a strange mixture of the old folk-plays and of his own day-dreams.

The child and his nursemaid did not have to play at make believe. To them there existed no distinction between . . . feigning and fact. Their world had not yet been divided between day and dream. It was one stuff throughout; they were free of all its regions and could pass from one to another without jar. Only by recalling or recovering that state of mind can we understand the origin and persistence of the puppets. They belong to the old, old dream world of myth and ritual and fairy lore. To those who first fashioned them they were not dolls but men and gods, like the winged bulls and sphinxes that were first carved with hands and then adored. To abandon the modern theater to them, as mystical enthusiasts would have us do, would be to give up in this art the slow gains of the critical intelligence—our one weapon against delusion and cruelty and dread. But as the clearest-minded will stop amid the bitter business of the world to read a fairy tale, so there are moods when the puppets may take us back to our childhood and to the childhood of the race.

Puppets have been found in Thebes and in Africa, but time has dealt roughly with them. They came from the Orient in the beginning, and of the true folk marionettes these from the Far East are still the best. The rounded marionettes of Java hold the dream and terrors of their makers, and the wooden puppets of Burma have an eerie gaiety. The Chinese puppets are, eminently, of an incomparable delicacy and precision of workmanship. They have a sad and wondering gravity of expression; they were made by a folk that knew strangeness to have a beauty of its own.

But side by side with these the pup-



Beach on the Isle of Fishermen

The Isola dei Pescatori

HE WHO loves immense space, cloud shadows slowly sailing over purple slopes, island gardens, distant glimpses of snow-capped mountains, breadth, air, immensity, and flooding sunlight, will choose Maggiora," wrote John Addington Symonds in comparing the beauties of the Italian lakes; and it is upon the waters of Lake Maggiore, which extend some forty miles from Locarno in the north to Arona in the south, that the Borromean Islands, though not always considered strictly one of them, the "Isola dei Pescatori," the Isle of Fishermen.

Seen from a distance these islands, set upon the shining mirror of the lake, call up dreams of the Hesperides, the Fortunate Isles and all those Islands of the Blessed which imagination pictures in their enchanted quiet as we turn the pages of old legends and Greek myths. And, albeit the illusion is one woven of distance, and, as the boat or steamer draws nearer, this ethereal appearance is dispelled and a busy little fishing village is revealed, the "Isle of Fishermen" retains a charm and picturesqueness of its own even at close quarters, though less poetic than when looked at from afar.

Here, at every turn is color to delight the artist. The white cottages and houses, chiefly red-roofed, are grouped around the white-towered church, and all are reflected in the surrounding water, together with the avenue of chestnut trees which runs along the open ground at one end of the island. Upon the sloping beach the golden-brown and ruddy fishing nets are spread to dry; those nets the making and mending of which is the home industry of the women and old men. Beyond, across the water, rise the Alpine peaks, blue and amethyst, violet and rose and blue, against the clear sky. Looking toward the shores of the lake with their luxuriant vegetation, the eye rests everywhere on fresh loveliness; on little rosy or pearl-white towns and villages set among foliage and flowers; upon the blue water, across which flit the picturesque boats with their sails or awnings of gay colors. Near by lies the Isola Bella, resting like a jewel upon the water in which its every detail is reflected; and the Isola Madre with its terraced gardens, its lemons and magnolias and myrtles and daturas and camellias, its cedar, camphor, eucalyptus and other rare trees which grow here to great size.

Baveno, on the mainland, is a convenient point from which to visit the islands, a little steamer being available for the purpose, although a boat is a pleasanter choice for those who appreciate the quiet loveliness of the environment and would dispense with a steamer-load of tourists and island folk.

Mr. Bagot in his book on "The Italian Lakes" declares that these far-famed islands "may be classified as belonging to that vast category aptly described as 'tourist traps,' and refers to the 'Isola dei Pescatori' at close quarters, although he admits that "the islands form indeed a charming feature in a view that without them would be somewhat monotonous"; but all who know how picturesque are the features of almost any fishing village can

imagine for themselves the charm of these white fishermen's houses rising from the water and surrounded on all sides by it; while, seen from a distance, in their lovely setting of radiant lake, of verdant flower-decked shores and Alpine peaks, the Borromean Islands will long dwell, a radiant recollection, in the memories of those who have been so happy as to behold them, seemingly adrift, upon the blue and silver waters of the lake.

Morris' Earthly Paradise

Yet it is one of the charming anachronisms of a poet, who, while he handles an ancient subject, never becomes antiquarian, but animates his subject by keeping it always close to himself, that between whiles we have a sense of English scenery as from an eye well practised under Wordsworth's influence, as from "the casement half opened on summer nights," with the song of the brown bird among the willows, the

"Noise of bells, such as in moon-lit lanes
Rings from the grey team on the market night."

Nowhere but in England is there such a "paradise of birds," the fern-owl, the water-hen, the thrush in a hundred sweet variations, the gull-crow, the kestrel, the starling, the peafowl; birds heard from the field by the townsman down in the streets at dawn; doves everywhere, pink-footed, grey-winged, flitting about the temple, troubled by the temple incense, trapped in the snow. The sea-touches are not less sharp and firm, sunset of effect in places where river and sea, salt and fresh waves, conflict.—Walter Pater, in "Sketches and Reviews."

What the Queen Did for Her People

Queen Victoria had put an end to the Republican movement in Great Britain and in the Dominions, not by what she had done, but by what she had been, and by what she had refrained from doing. She had won back public respect for the monarchy in her person. And she had disarmed political hostility to the throne by effacing its occupant as a governing power. It was her habit to express to her advisers, often with unnecessary emphasis, her views on all public questions, but she had not insisted on having her way. She had been content with a purely consultative function in relation to Ministers who were in effect chosen for her by Parliament, sometimes much against her own ideas of their fitness.

She had made the monarchy welcome everywhere, as the representative of the public life of the nation in its non-political aspects. All through her reign, but most of all during its last twenty years, she had appealed to the common human heart of plain people, as a woman who was herself decidedly a "plain person." More apt than the clever, the cultured, or the aristocratic of soul to sympathize with the elementary joys and sorrows of her subjects. When she said that she was grieved by some public or private calamity, people knew that her sorrow was sincere, and of the same nature as their own. Because she thus combined the very human, and the very high, sentiment about her person became, at the end, akin to the religious. And for an Empire which desired to hold together in brotherhood, but refused to be federated into a single parliamentary Constitution, the only possible

unit, in symbolism or in law, was found at last to be the historic Crown of Britain.

The middle and later years of the nineteenth century, the most progressively prosperous and, in the sum of genius and achievement, perhaps the most solidly great in our annals, have been called the Victorian era. Victoria did not, like Elizabeth or Louis XIV, decide by her personal choice the trend and policy of the age that bears her name. And yet, when her Jubilee came to be celebrated, the people did not dissociate her from their deep gratitude for what had happened to them and to their fathers, since the day when first she had stepped from the schoolroom to take the headship of a divided and impoverished nation.

Though all was not well in 1837, yet, in those sixty years past, millions had come out of the house of bondage and misery into which the unregulated advent of the industrial revolution had plunged its victims. In the same years our people had spread far over the face of the globe, carrying with them, on the whole, justice, civilization and prosperity, where they went. Great men of genius in literature, science, and thought had adorned an age when civilization seemed for awhile to be strong both in quantity and in quality, and had helped to make common during her reign certain standards of intellectual seriousness and freedom. As the little grey figure passed in her open carriage through the shouting streets, there was a sense that we had come into port after a long voyage.—G. M. Trevelyan, in "British History in the Nineteenth Century."

A Question in Musical History

I am still wondering what would have happened to Beethoven if he had been born in the fifth century B.C.; what did happen, as a matter of actual fact, to the Greek equivalents of Beethoven, or even to the more modest musical geniuses, who must have been born as frequently in ancient Greece as they have been in modern Europe. It is something of a conundrum. We are putting the case of a man, capable potentially of writing . . . the Ninth Symphony, who comes into the world at a time when harmony does not exist, when there are no instruments more effective than a penny whistle and a rudimentary harp, when the singing voice is scarcely permitted to overstep, upwards or downwards, the limits set by the voice in ordinary speech. What does he do? The correct answer, I imagine, is: he doesn't. He doesn't—he can't, of course—write . . . that Symphony; he can produce nothing that is remotely comparable to music as we know it.

One is astonished that so sensitive and artistic a people as the Greeks should have been able to work off their musical emotions in the monotonous tunes and the slavishly verbal rhythms of their singing. It was, no doubt, an unsatisfied craving for music that made them attach so much importance to the harmonious qualities of language. It is almost legitimate to believe that those fantastic sophists of the decadence, like Euphrates and Philostratus, those rhetoricians who cultivated language, not that they might express ideas or emotions, but for its own magically coloured and melodious sake, were in some sort thwarted musicians; and the people who listened to them so greedily and with such a fine consciousness of style—they, surely, were the familiar figures whom one sees, night after night, in the concert rooms of contemporary London. It is only for the last four or five centuries that music has existed as an

Atmosphere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT event occurred in London, England, in the year 1772. It was not the birth of a royal heir; nor was it the coronation or the funeral of a king. It was not the fall of a ministry, a declaration of war, or the proclamation of a triumphal peace; neither was it the welcome home of a victorious military or naval hero; not the triumph of a hero of peace. It was a greater and more glorious event than any of these; yet, so curious and unaccountable are human estimates of value, Britain and the world were scarcely aware of it at the time, and have not awakened to its full significance since. What, then, was this great obscure event?

On June 22, 1772, James Somerset, a Negro slave, was brought before Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of England, upon a writ of habeas corpus. The object of the writ was to obtain the slave's freedom, if no legal right existed to hold him in bondage in England. The facts in the case were these: Somerset had been brought by slavers from Africa and sold into slavery in Virginia, where he became legally the property of a gentleman named Charles Stewart. Mr. Stewart visited England in 1771 and took Somerset with him as his personal servant. When Stewart was about to return to America, Somerset, refusing to go back with him as his slave, was seized by his master, conveyed to a ship lying in the Thames, and placed in irons. The master of the ship, which was bound for Jamaica, was ordered to sell Somerset there as a slave; but before the ship could sail, friends of Somerset obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which compelled the shipmaster to produce his prisoner before the Lord Chief Justice.

In delivering the judgment of the court, freeing the slave, Lord Mansfield pronounced these memorable words, which raised this law case, of little significance at that time except to the parties to it, into a great historical event: "The air of England has long been too pure for a slave, and every man is free who breathes it." Apparently few at the time were able to recognize the immense revolutionary significance of these few but vital words. Cowper, the poet, was one of the few, independent and self-sufficient art. Why it ever emerged from its pre-harmonic childhood is a mystery; and why, considering the fact that the vast majority of human beings are now seen to be capable of appreciating the most elaborate forms of music, why the art did not grow up much earlier is a still greater mystery. One is appalled to think of the vast amount of genius which must have run to waste for lack of a shapely and sufficient artistic receptacle into which it might have poured itself. . . . Fortunately, however, they were themselves unaware of the fact. We find it almost impossible to recreate in ourselves the state of mind of a Greek musician; but he would be absolutely totally incapable of even beginning to imagine how we felt about his art.

It took some ten or twelve generations for the musical faculty of modern Europe to evolve from a rudimentary, hardly harmonic state to the elaborate perfection of Beethoven. . . . The seeds of what other faculties lie undiscovered or barely noticed within us, waiting to be cultivated?—A. L. H. in The Weekly Westminster Gazette.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE Hague Conference has apparently failed. The representatives of the European states and of Soviet Russia have been unable to agree about anything and the conference is to disperse. For a long time, since the opening of the Paris Conference, there have been two views about the proper way of dealing with Bolshevik Russia. There has been Mr. Lloyd George's view, shared by former President Wilson, that the quickest way of bringing

The Failure at The Hague

Russia back to normal was for the Western powers to establish relations with Moscow and so break down the barrier which prevented the mass of the Russian people from learning that the Soviet-controlled press was not telling it the truth about the happiness of Bolshevik Russia, as compared with the slavery and misery of the proletariat in Western lands. This view has steadily become more general in England and eastern Europe, as people have realized that one of the essential conditions of European prosperity was the restoration of normal economic relations with the gigantic pre-war food supplies and markets of Russia. There has also been the French view, to which America, under the Republican Administration, adhered, that there ought to be no relations at all with Moscow until either the Bolsheviks were overthrown, or they showed their practical repentance by restoring capitalism and acknowledging liability for all pre-war property and debts.

The Genoa Conference was an attempt to try out the Lloyd George policy. It was originally summoned to deal with reparations as well, but the advent of the Poincaré Administration and the sudden signature of the Russo-German treaty swept that from the agenda and left the Conference confronted with the Russian problem alone. Despite all Mr. Lloyd George's patience and resource, Genoa failed to find a solution. It early became clear that though the Bolsheviks had largely modified the extremist forays of Communism, internal political conditions made it impossible for their delegates to make the further concessions which were necessary to the free inflow of foreign capital, unless they could take back with them the guarantee of immediate credits sufficient to enable Russia to put its railways and other necessary services in order. Nor for the same reason could even sensible men like Leonid Krassin agree to restore foreign property or recognize foreign debts without being able to show to their followers that the advantages obtained would justify giving to foreigners what was not to be given to Russians themselves. Mr. Lloyd George endeavored to find a compromise by proposing that the foreign property holders should be given not absolute ownership, but a lease of their old properties for a long period from the State, thereby going back to the ancient Mosaic system of the jubilee, but he could not produce the credits in cash which the Russians wanted. So Mr. Tchitcherin, after considering the proposal, returned in his famous memorandum of May 11 to the original Bolshevik intransigent position, in which he bluntly declared that Russia was not going to destroy the last hopes of building up an ideal commonwealth on Communistic lines, and surrender to capitalism, unless the West were prepared to make it worth while for her to do so.

The Hague Conference was a last minute attempt to see if a bridge could not be found between the two systems, so that trade could be resumed. But it is evident that the gulf is still too wide. The Bolsheviks cling to their notion that private capitalist enterprise is in itself wicked and is a fraudulent method of depriving the workers of their just dues, and that every activity should be considered by the State under public control. Having abolished capitalism in Russia (subject, be it said, to certain very considerable modifications recently forced upon them by dire necessity), they are not going to restore their property to foreigners or acknowledge their pre-war debts, except in return for immediate cash and large credits, and it is not unnatural that the capitalist of the West, listening to the insolent and tortuous diplomacy and continuous abuse of Western civilization of the Bolshevik leaders, should decline to find money on the conditions proposed.

The fundamental position could not have been better summarized than it was by Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame. Before foreign enterprise could begin to restore Russia, it must know the conditions, "the length of the term for which the property is held, whether the financial obligations of the concessionaires correspond to the title in the original title, if the concessionaires are free to assign, bequeath and dispose, whether they are free in the control and management of their property, etc." or again, "what kind of taxation—a share in the profits, percentage of the output, or what, would be imposed? What about compensation for loss and damage under Soviet management? Is the proprietor immune from confiscation? What is the position of the trade unions on compulsory membership and non-interference with management?" To none of these essential questions could the Conference obtain a definite answer, for the Russian delegates probably did not dare to give them, and so the Conference has failed.

The practical results of the conferences of the past three months certainly justify the American and the French view that the Soviet authorities have not yet learnt enough from bitter experience to make it possible to do business with them, and that the retreat from Communism has not gone far enough to make it possible for private capitalist enterprise to help Russia. As the extracts just quoted show, the gulf between the two systems is still impassably wide. This result, inevitable as it now seems, is not much comfort to the millions of Russia and

Europe whose one need is that they should be allowed once more to exchange their products, and so get rid of the poverty and unemployment which now beset them. It is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George's fundamental view will be justified, and that this first contact between the rulers of Russia and the rest of the world will hasten that return to moderation and sanity which is essential if Russia is again to enjoy her place in the economic and political intercourse of the world.

It is a wise rule in every enterprise, great or small, at stated times to "take stock," in an effort to determine what are assets and what liabilities, and to estimate the relative proportions one to the other. It should never be found, though it all too often is, that the liabilities, those things which are a continuing charge upon the industry or institution, exceed the available assets or present resources. Sometimes the worried business man hesitates to apply the test, evidently preferring to hope that his affairs are in a solvent state rather than face the possible absolute proof of insolvency.

The Enemy Within

As with individuals, so it is with nations. The temptation is to rest reassuringly in the belief that all is well. The crisis which eventuates in the overthrow of a government is not the result of the agitation or unrest of a day or year, and seldom of a generation. The processes of destruction and discontent are slow and often not easily distinguishable. Because they are carried on from within, covertly and more or less secretly, those not in sympathy with them are inclined to regard them as sporadic merely, and not as indicative of actually serious conditions. The individual shirks the responsibility of investigating and learning by absolute knowledge of facts and circumstances what the true condition is.

Sometimes the conviction persists that those who stand watch and should know what the conditions actually are do not give a truthful report. A sentinel should not temporize with a foe of those whom he guards and has promised to protect. If he has knowledge of hostile movements or of projected depredations or attacks, he should warn those against whom these assaults are planned. He is unfaithful if he fails.

In the United States today many who are not, perhaps, in a position to observe all that is taking place, those not standing on the watch-tower, cannot escape the conviction that there is an effort to conceal from them a knowledge of the fact that destructive, if not actually powerful influences are definitely aligned against the Government and its established institutions. There is, it convincingly appears, a coalition of all or nearly all the un-American elements, political, social and industrial, in a preconceived and deliberate campaign, whose purpose is the weakening, if not the absolute destruction of democratic institutions. All the concerted activities of this campaign are not undirected. It is not by mere chance or by coincidence that the guerrilla warfare of apparently disconnected but sympathetic bands is, at the moment, directed against the whole fabric of the Government and against its most sacred institutions.

Within recent weeks and months there have been, and there continue, efforts to nullify the fundamental laws of the land and to override and vitiate the solemn judgments and conclusions of duly constituted governmental agencies. The tactics employed are not those of what are termed peaceable social revolutions. They have been the tactics of guerrillas, rioters and mob leaders. And these assaults have been inspired and abetted by the councils of some who stand in their relation to the Government in the status of guardians, or, as the lawyers say, in loco parentis. At the mouths of coal mines, in railroad yards, in the discharge of their duties as officers of the law, men are being shot down without any regard to the supposed protection which society, the right of private contracts, and even the courts themselves pledge.

These offenses are not sporadic. They may well be regarded as revolutionary in their tendencies as they no doubt are in their inspiration. There must come a time when the necessity of drawing the line between mere lawlessness and treason is realized. America and Americans have reposed confidently in the stability and enduring strength of their institutions. The people have been inclined to laugh at the agitator, the revolutionist, the anarchist and the lawbreaker. He has been regarded as non-existent or as in a hopeless minority, at most as reflecting simply a discontent incident to changing economic and social conditions.

But this is no passive or innocuous shadow which now intrudes its hydra-headed presence with an assurance which demands the sober attention even of those who affirm that they have no fear of such manifestations. It is a composite of many or all of those individually ineffective forces which, having for so long "bored from within," seem to emerge as a courageous and powerful united force. Perhaps the significance of the present activities is no more alarming than at any time in the recent past, but the tendency certainly is more clearly apparent. It is unwise and imprudent for the American people, simply because they have not realized the necessity of becoming aroused heretofore, to minimize the unmistakable perils which actually confront the Nation today. The experience of many another government has proved that its most dangerous foes are those enemies within, who, while claiming the protection of society and the laws, undermine the foundations of political and economic institutions.

A NOVEL speed test was made recently by a German paper manufacturer who proved by doing it that trees with birds singing in their branches could be cut down and transformed in three hours and twenty-five minutes into a printed newspaper. "Interesting but futile," would be a just comment on this speed record. What a newspaper prints is of far greater importance than the swiftness with which the wood used is changed from bird-bearing trees into word-carrying sheets.

THE numerous American motion pictures professing to portray incidents in northwestern Canada are nearly all constructed according to the formula: One outlaw, one member of the Mounted Police, and one trader's daughter, whose heart and hand are won by the representative of law and order who "always gets his man." The villain of the play is usually either a French-Canadian or a half-caste, who has been trapping on territory belonging to some great company to which the land and its furred inhabitants have been given by a kindly Government. The conflicts between the "free traders," as the independent trappers were called, and the company's factors furnish endless themes for pictures showing the wonderful scenery of the great white spaces in the country where the wolves of the snowdrift run.

Misrepresenting a Worthy People

To the many millions who view these pictures there is conveyed the entirely wrong impression that the French-Canadians and half-castes are ethically or morally inferior to the other races that go to make up the population of northwestern Canada. There is no real basis in fact for this conclusion, and it is unfortunate that careless scenario writers should have adopted the custom of some story-tellers in selecting the villain for their plot. It is true that many of the early explorers of the Canadian northwest were of French ancestry, and that the voyageurs and Indians encroached on what were at one time the special privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. While trapping by others in the vast regions granted to that company was technically illegal, it is not difficult to sympathize with the viewpoint of those who believed that their right was above the paper titles given by some remote Government to a few favorites. In all other respects there is no reason for believing that the adventurers of French ancestry were any more inclined to criminal ways than the various other nationalities represented among the pioneers.

One of the most notorious seal poachers in Alaskan waters, "Big Sandy" McLean, who, according to Rudyard Kipling, was responsible for the defiant assertion:

There's never a law of God or man
Runs north of the Fifty-Three

was the son of most respectable Scottish Presbyterian parents living in Whydogomah, Cape Breton. In Jack London's "Sea Wolf," a story based on some of "Big Sandy's" exploits, and in the motion picture of the same title, nothing is said of the hero's ancestry. It would, of course, have been absurd to imply that the "Wolf" was a seal pirate because he was of the adventurous breed of Scotsmen. Possibly some producer of picture plays dealing with Canadian subjects may have the original idea of presenting a story of the northwest in which the hero is a French-Canadian, and the outlaw a wicked Welshman or Irishman.

THE quadricentennial of the circumnavigation of the globe by Fernao de Magalhaes—better known by his Hispanicized name of Fernando Magellan—is a vivid reminder of the youth of the world as we know it. Like Columbus, like Marco Polo, like Henry the Navigator, Magellan was a dreamer. His dream, like many another dream, had a materialistic basis. He sought a short and direct route between western Europe and eastern Asia, the "Spice Islands," with their fabled riches. But the great adventure was a dream—the dream of a wise man—before it materialized in a vast achievement that reorganized the map of the world and gave new scope to the thought of man.

A Pioneer of the Race

The great adventure by five ships and 236 men took place but yesterday, as the passing of the current of time counts. And yet the long-delayed achievement was the work, not of Magellan alone, but of many men, stretching back to the first navigator of the race—the man who, on an inflated skin or a-log, crossed a river or worked his way across a narrow inlet of the sea. That primitive man was the pioneer in Magellan's composite achievement.

And then came other adventuresome ancestors of Magellan—the man who first hoisted a skin garment on a rough oar to take advantage of a homing breeze, and thus discovered the great idea of sailing over uncharted seas; the man who created the possibility of charting those seas by the discovery of the compass; finally, Christopher Columbus, who essayed what Magellan accomplished, and in a great failure achieved unwittingly a still greater and more epochal triumph.

It took Columbus, too, to build the bridge of ships from the Occident to the Orient. And, following in the footsteps of Magellan, America's own Commodore Perry was a mighty participant in the work of building that bridge of ships which stretches from the west coast of the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal and across the Pacific. Columbus began the surveying of that bridge; Magellan completed the survey, and Perry laid down the first arches of the structure. He gave form to the dream which Magellan had translated into a dazzling fact. It was Perry who made the "Spice Islands" the Occident's next-door neighbor.

So, in a sense, Magellan's achievement, epochal as it was, cannot be said to be the work of one man. It was the outcome of the dreams of many men, realized in tangible adventure. It was the work of the race, ever dreaming, ever translating its dreams into deeds. It was Magellan who achieved a superb accomplishment. But the triumph did not belong to Portugal, which gave him birth, nor to Spain, which made his memorable voyage of years possible. It was the composite triumph of the human race, intent upon its immemorial task of overcoming the barriers of distance, of turning the oceans into highways.

EVER since the days when an eclipse of the sun meant little more than a terrifying experience, fraught with dreadful possibilities, these ever-so-often recurring events have exercised a peculiar influence in the experience of mankind. Today, far from being regarded with apprehension, an eclipse is looked forward to by physical scientists with almost a greater expectancy than any other natural phenomenon, and the few minutes of totality are regarded as a much coveted treasure, of which it is important to make the greatest possible use. It is not surprising, therefore to learn that preparations are being conducted for observing an eclipse of the sun, which will occur on Sept. 21 of this year, with the utmost care and almost regardless of expense, by both American and British astronomers.

An Eclipse of Great Importance

The particular reason of this is found in the fact that it is believed certain that results obtained at this time will prove or disprove the Einstein theory of relativity. It is true that experiments somewhat similar to those proposed this year were made by observers in both 1918 and 1919, but in each case unforeseen contingencies occurred which prevented the observations and calculations from being as satisfactory as it had been hoped they would be. On this occasion, however, every possible eventuality has, it is believed, been taken into consideration, and it is hoped that positive and illuminating conclusions will, for certain, result from the observations.

Three main expeditions have been equipped for observing this eclipse, one American and two British. The former is planning to make use of Ninety-Mile Beach on the extreme northwest coast of Australia, and the others are erecting their paraphernalia on Christmas Island and the Maldives Islands. It would be out of place here to venture any opinion as to which of these locations is best suited for the purpose designed. It is sufficient that astronomers say that hardly ever have the prospects been so good for wonderful results from observation of an eclipse.

These natural phenomena strike the ordinary observer today, who is, of course, completely divested of all apprehension concerning their meaning or possible resultants, as of interest and importance doubtless to those who are in a position to make use of them. As a matter of fact, they present opportunities which are invaluable in their possibilities for obtaining a right knowledge of the physical universe.

Editorial Notes

"ONE condition essential to peace," declared a well-known statesman recently, "is the bringing of every nation into the League." Evidently Monaco is of the same opinion, for it has entered a second application for admission into the fold. Neither is this astute principality, with its 20,000 inhabitants, without means of exerting diplomatic pressure. When the secretariat of the League of Nations a short time ago made general inquiries regarding manufacture of arms, Monaco politely but firmly refused any information on the point, until it should become a member of the League. But Monaco, despite its diminutive size, is not without claims to consideration. Is it not, with its rocky promontories, orange groves and charming climate, more universally known than many a larger state? And might not the Prince, by inviting quarrelsome statesmen to bring their differences to his soothing shores, do yeoman service to the League in its capacity as peacemaker? However that may be, the little State, if it continue the methods of the importunate widow, may be expected eventually to get what it wants.

RARELY does a sovereign receive so informal a reception as that accorded King George on his recent visit to the East End of London. "Good old Georgy!" roared the loyal subjects who crowded the streets and the windows overhead. Then they broke into the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The British subject, of course, has no loyal cry comparable with the French "Vive" or the German "Hoch," so he must either shout "Hurrah" or make up some original form of greeting, which last the East End may be relied upon to do. Some monarchs might have objected to such familiar expressions of endearment. But not so King George. The East End is as irrepressible as he is sincere in his attachments. Probably no one knows that better than the King, who was obviously delighted with his reception.

MAKERS of puzzles for American newspaper readers recently held a national convention. While in session they ought to have solved this puzzle: "How much is a Polish pfennig worth?" The coin is a new one, and Paris is trying in vain to guess its value. It takes 100 of them to make a Polish mark, but 1000 Polish marks are worth only 80 Czech crowns, and it required 52 of these to equal a dollar before the German mark began to slide, carrying along downward most European currencies. Just what the Polish pfennig would buy outside of Poland is doubtful. Recently one was offered in payment for stitching on a button and accepted, but the tailor balked when asked to give a receipt, because the pfennig would not cover the cost of the paper.

ECONOMIC unrest is spreading in the Near East. News of a threatened walkout of harem guards in Constantinople is followed by the menace of a strike by the beggars of Stamboul. As in the case of the harem guards, the grievances of the newly formed beggars' union are based on the depreciation of the currency. Its members charge that their patrons are cheating them by giving alms that have only a fraction of their former value. After a discussion lasting several days in the shadow of the Bayazid Mosque, the union voted unanimously not to accept less than 100 paras, which is equivalent to 1½ cents. In case of a strike it will be interesting to see how the union will try to enforce its demands.